The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9782 - New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Convenance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 30th March, at 4 p m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

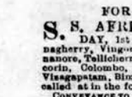
S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd April, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 8th April, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Java, connects at Delagoa Bay with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Line of Steamers to Natal and the Cape.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th March 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	220	80	Without food.
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Including Wine

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.

All Steamers of this company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

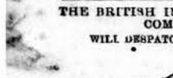
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hommum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. COLUMBIA	2000	370	Wm. Young	7th April.
S. S. MACEDONIA	2272	486	J. Laird	21th April.
S. S. ITALIA	2245	434	T. G. Knox	5th May.
S. S. ALEXANDRIA	2245	434	A. Linguiter	15th do.
S. S. INDIA	2229	500	Geo. H. Read	29th do.
S. S. THESSALIA	2167	434	L. White	12th June
S. S. BRITANNIA	2060	500	R Hutchison	26th do.

N.B.—The Alexandria will sail for Marseilles, Genoa, and Naples.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade and have accomodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. DIUO, Captain C. Bechinger, to sail on or about the 5th April, 1880.

S. S. POLLUCE, Captan G. Ragusin, to sail on the 20th April, 1880.

S. S. TEBE, Captain G. Cillanovich, to sail on or about the 5th May, 1880

S. S. MEMFI, Captain D. Foretich, to sail on or about the 16th May 1880.

S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, to sail on the 20th May, 1880.

S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, to sail on or about the 5th June, 1880.

S. S. CASTORE, Captain G. Mahorcich, to sail on or about the 20th June 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck
To Trieste (via Port Said)	Rs. 400	Rs 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 260	„ 135
To Port Said	„ 327	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 120	„ 80	„ 60

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

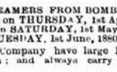
For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 12th, 1880.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H. P. nom.	
S.S. SICILY	1875	220	on 27th April.
S.S. THESSALY	1925	300	on 6th June.

FARE ..... Rs. 400.

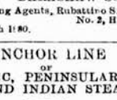
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W Brand	21st April.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

FLEAS IN DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASIAN."

(February 3rd, 1880.)

SIR,—Many enquiries are made for a preventive of fleas in dogs. I have tried all the soaps and powders made in England only to abandon them; but at last a thing has been found which will positively, thoroughly, and almost *instantaneously* rid dogs of fleas. The thing is Kemp's Caucasian Insect Powder. Rub the hair back and apply with a mufineer or dredged Once a week will suffice; so that the thing is economical; it is *absolutely and thoroughly efficacious.*

Kemp's Vermin Exterminator is first-rate for destroying rate.

(Signed) GLENCAIRN.

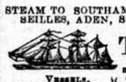
Caucasian Insect Powder, Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Re. 3-8.
Vermin Exterminator, Bottles Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
THEBAN	2580	490	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	709	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
VENETIA	3726	450	J. Orman	1st May.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	8th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	15th do.
SUMATRA	2498	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 16th March 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
THIBET	2593	400	F. Ashdown	9th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 12th March 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamer will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
THIBET	2593	400	E. Ashdown	9th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 12th March 1880. Superintendent.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

CUNARD LINE.
DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 3rd April.

Her accommodation is spacious, commodable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers.

Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
„ TO LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500.

For other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME £552,906
FUNDS IN HAND £926,044
CLAIMS PAID £2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE "ITALIA" (IN GENOA) MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE "HELVETIA" IN ST. GALL (SWITZERLAND).
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON account of the DEMISE of CHEVALIER CHARLES GRONDONA, the undersigned has been APPOINTED by telegraph orders from the Head Office at Genoa, dated the 25th instant, ACTING AGENT of the above Companies, until further notice.

DARASHAW SORABJEE.

Bombay, 26th March 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CANVAS.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, for the supply of 7,000 yards or any lesser quantity of best No. 1 NAVY CANVAS for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

A sample of not less than one yard to be sent in with the Tender. Tenders to quote rate per yard for delivery at the Company's Stores, Byculla, and state the time within which the whole of the Canvas offered can be delivered.

Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 24th March 1880.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £10,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH, Liability limited to number of Shares allotted,

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION:

ALEXANDER ROGERS, Esq (late Member of Council, Bombay), 38, Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, W.
C. J. TOWNLEY, Esq., 4, Holland Park Terrace, W.
Major R. G. BIRCH, 23 Clarges St., W.
W. O. G. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esq., 5 College Villas, Belsize Park, N. W.
M. WATSON, Esq., 26, Elgin Crescent Notting Hill, W.
Captain A. V. L. COMBE (Dorset Militia), Dorchester Premises and Office of the Society, Porchester House, 63, 65 and 67, Bishop's Road, Bayswater, London.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed to reduce the cost of living, and to supply every description of Provisions, Groceries, Preserved Meats and Fruits, Drugs, Wines, and Spirits, and all articles of Domestic Consumption and General Use to its Members at home and abroad at wholesale prices. The difference between the first cost and that paid by consumers is immense, the latter in many cases being more than double the former. One of the express objects for which this Society is formed is to do away with intervening profits, and by supplying Members at prime cost, to secure for them all these profits in the shape of dividends, and at the same time effect a great reduction in their annual expenditure. This Society is modelled on the principle of the Civil Service Co-operative Stores, and the following Extracts from the Press will show what profitable investments their Shares have turned out for the Shareholders. It was stated in sworn evidence before Sir Charles Russell's Select Committee of the House of Commons on Co-operative Stores, that the value of the Shares of the Civil Service Supply Association Shares, on which only ten shillings have been paid, now realize £70 to £8 each, and the net profit made in 1878 was sufficient to allow of nearly £7 10s. being placed to the credit of each Shareholder, equal to a dividend of 1,500 per cent. per annum on the amount paid on each share [vide *Tuning Post*, May 11th, 1878]. There [are, judging from the experience of these and other similar Societies, it may be confidently reckoned that not only will Shareholders in this Society effect a saving in the purchase of all articles equal to twenty-five per cent., but that also in the course of two or three years their Shares will be as valuable as those of the before-mentioned Co-operative Societies. For although only a small addition will be made to the wholesale prices paid, cash receipts and a rapid turn-over will enable large profits to be made.

The accounts will be made up half-yearly, and duly audited by Professional Accountants. Out of the net profits a sufficient sum will be set aside to form a Reserve Fund, and the balance will be divided amongst the Shareholders. Deposit Accounts will be opened for the convenience of Members, and sums of £5 and upwards received, against which goods will be supplied as may be required. Catalogues of articles sold at the Stores will be provided, and beneficial arrangements will be made with manufacturers and tradesmen to supply Members with goods not kept at the Stores. The Society will also act as General Agents for its Members residing in the Colonies and India, and will, if required, purchase and select commission Stocks and Shares, or buy Furniture, Clothing, Machinery, Clocks, Jewellery, and all other articles not kept in stock. It will also engage passages by Steamer or Sailing ship, receive or ship luggage, effect insurances, &c. In calling the attention of the Public, European and Native, to the above PROSPECTUS, the Directors are desirous of pointing out the opportunities which the establishment of Society will afford for the execution of commissions in England for residents in India and the Colonies, and this not only in the matter of supplying house articles for consumption abroad, but also for the sale in England of articles sent home for that purpose at cheap rates. The names on the Directors will, it is believed, be sufficient guarantee for the bona fide nature of the undertaking, and that commissions sent home for the purchase of supplies, or articles of any other description, will be executed with the utmost care and dispatch, as well as that the greatest pains will be taken in the sale of articles or foreign produce sent to the Society at the lowest remunerative charges. A shareholder or Ticketholder of this Society, who may have sufficient funds in deposit or remit with his order for the purpose, will be entitled to have all goods supplied at wholesale prices, with a commission added beyond the actual cost of shipping, freight, and insurance, to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or ports in the Colonies as the case may be. The advantage to settlers of Indian or Colonial articles of having their goods exhibited in the show rooms of a Society, which will be thronged by visitors especially of the well-to-do classes need hardly be enlarged upon. Arrangements will be made, as far as practicable, with Agents at the ports of entry, for the dispatch of goods up-country, but the Society cannot be responsible for carriage beyond land rate. If preferred by parties giving the order goods will be consigned to their agents on the spot. The Society will undertake for its Members, on the most reasonable terms, all kinds of business usually undertaken by Commission Agents, subject to certain regulations, and money will be received on deposit for which interest will be allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The minimum deposit to be £25 and the maximum £500.

2,000 Shares have been reserved for issue in India and the Colonies, and will be issued according to priority of application, on receipt of a remittance of £1 on each Share by Banker's Draft on London or Post Office Order, or payment at the rate of Rs.11 per Share to the Society's Agents, Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. of Bombay and Calcutta, from whom Prospectuses can be obtained. Application for Shares should be made before the 1st of May next in the following form, but not more than 50 Shares will be allotted to any one individual.

To the Directors of the Western District Co-operative Society, Limited, Porchester House, Bayswater, London, I herewith remit you £ , bring the amount payable in full on Shares in the Western District Co-operative Society. I united I request you to allot me that number of Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me.

Name in full
Bank and address
Ordinary Signature
Date

N. B.—This Advertisement will only be inserted three times

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ..... Mr. C. S. Nazir.

THIS EVENING, AT 10 O'CLOCK, THE BURLESQUE, "BROWN AND THE BRAHMINS."

King Tomidod	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Gallipots	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Keemo Kimo	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Captain Pop	Miss Gertrude Doré.
Foreign Pet	Miss Minnie Hampden.
High Priest	Mr. Carlyon.
Brown	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Princess Pretty-Eyes	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Fatima	Miss Edith Wilson.

Scene I.
CHAMBER IN THE KING'S PALACE.
Scene II.
SEA-SHORE DURING A STORM.
Scene III.
THE KING'S FRONT GARDEN.
Scene IV.
ROYAL MONUMENT IN THE GROVES OF BRAHMA.

The Music arranged by Mr. A. J. LEVEY.
The whole produced under the direction of Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.

PRECEDED AT 9 O'CLOCK BY THE COMEDIETTA, "DELICATE GROUND."

ON TUESDAY,
BENEFIT OF
MR. CHARLES CARTWRIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m.; performance commences at 9 p. m.

STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ... „ A. J. LEVEY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30TH.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. CHAS. CARTWRIGHT.
NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES,
AND
THE BLIND BEGGARS.

S. S. ERLKING, FOR HAVRE AND LONDON,

WILL SAIL on THURSDAY MORNING positively.

She has a few vacant berths.

FARE ..... Rs. 400.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1880.

COOLING AND REGULATING THE TEMPERATURE AND DRYNESS OF AIR.

PARTICULARS of the BELL-COLEMAN PATENT REFRIGERATOR ENGINE for COOLING and REGULATING the TEMPERATURE and DRYNESS of AIR in Holds, Saloons and Cabins of Ships and in Railway Vehicles, Hotels, Theatres, Halls, Factories, Hospitals, Slaughter Houses and other Interiors can be had from Messrs. BURN and Co., 7, Hasting Street, Calcutta, who have been appointed Sole Agents for India.

This Engine is now being successfully used for the export of fresh meat from Australia and America to England.

Estimates for Machinery capable of supplying from 500 to 5,000 cubic feet of cold air per minute prepared from specifications which vary according to the style of building.

7, Hasting Street, Calcutta, 25th March 1880.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BREAD!!!
BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY AND FLOUR MILLS,
29, GRANT ROAD.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1860.)

FORT OFFICE.—W. J. ESSAI'S, FORBES STREET.

From 1st April, 1880, until further notice, the Rates for Bread &c., will be as under:—

AT THE FORT AND CRAWFORD MARKETS.

	A.	P.	
Flour Bread, 1st Sort, Machine Kneaded	Each	1	4 per loaf of 16 oz.
Soo'ee Bread, 1st Sort	„	1	6 „ 14 „
Second Sort or Brown Bread	„	1	3 per loaf.
Superfine Flour for domestic use	„	1	3 per lb.
Do. Soojee	„	2	0 per lb.
Bran	„	12	0 per 28 lbs.

For Rates of Credit or Book Account's see printed lists.
29, Grant Road, 29th March 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the matter of the ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE PURBOONJEE and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS ..... } Official Liquidators.

PURSUANT to an ORDER made THIS DAY by the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, THURSDAY, the 15th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the said Judge is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the DEBTS and CLAIMS of the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 23rd day of March 1880.

ARDASIR & HORMASJEE,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of

Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are one bottle, it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co., 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
Wholesale Agents:
Bombay: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Calcutta: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.

EVERY requisite in Medicine procurable at their

WAREHOUSES.
SASSOON HOUSE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
LABORATORY,
ARMENIAN LANE,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

KOUSANIE Mixture Tea in 1 lb. packets, Season 1879, best Tea known to Europeans in India. Prices moderate.—Apply to Pestonjee Framjee, No. 15, Forbes Street.

NOTICE—WANTED, a STEWARDESS for a Steamer. Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

STYLISH grey Arab HORSE and LIGHT OPEN CARRIAGE FOR SALE, together or separate. Address A, Office of this Paper.

FOUND.—A small young DOG followed my little boy CHARLIE, from the R. C. Chapel on the 25th instant. The Owner can have it on application to the undersigned and paying for this advertisement P. C. HIGGINS, Superintendent of Markets.

BICYCLE FOR SALE, complete, with LAMP, &c., nearly new, A BARGAIN. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, suitable for a LADY, a CHESTNUT HORSE, sure footed, and a good canterer. Price Rs. 350.—Apply to J. P. WATSON, Esplanade Hotel.

FOR HIRE, several new Victoria and other CARRIAGES, CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, CORRUGATED GALVANIZED SHEET IRON of different sizes and Guages in Bundles & Skeleton cases. Apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a SELF-DRIVING PARK PHAETON in good order. Apply at Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

TO LET, 1st Floor, No. 7, Church Gate Street, NINE ROOMS, North and South Lights, open to sea breezes, area 3,200 feet Rent Rs. 175 including Taxes. To lease apply to J. P. WATSON, Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE, a strong, sweet-toned AMERICAN ORGAN of five octaves, with 3 tops and a pedal Swell, built entirely of solid American Oak, by PRINCE, Buffalo, Price Rs. 150 Cash. Apply to O, care of this Office,

PEARSE'S SUPERFINE MACHINE KNEADED BREAD, six pice (1½ anna) the 16 ounce loaf.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.... Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HANBURY'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation, which is a carefully prepared fluid extract of the Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla combined with Iodine, is remarkable for its medicinal effects as a PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD, and as a restorative of the vital energies of the system; it is extensively prescribed by the most eminent of the Medical profession, for the cure of CUTANEOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENTS, SCORBUTIC AFFECTIONS, CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, and a multitude of complaints that appear to yield to nothing else.

The Tonic and Nutritive properties of this preparation in re-establishing the constitution after it has undergone the effects of Mercury, or been seriously injured by a long continuance of disease, are well-known and attested.

DOSE.—Two teaspoonfuls in water two or three times a day between meals. Its continued use is attended with improvement of appetite and digestion, augmentation of strength, increase of flesh and the production of a more healthy tone of mind.

In BOTTLES at Rs. 2, Rs. 3-12, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 7.

PREPARED ONLY BY
HANBURY AND COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

HANBURY'S DOMESTIC PILLS

WILL completely cure all symptoms traceable to congestion of the Liver, which are principally disagreeable taste in the mouth, offensive breath, Diarrhœa for food, flatulency, acidity or heartburn, costiveness, Pains between the shoulders, nausea, headache and giddiness, besides many other symptoms affecting those who suffer from Biliousness and Indigestion.

These pills do not contain Calomel, Antimony nor any other medicine requiring the least confinement or alteration of diet; they may be taken by persons of all ages, for any number of years, without the slightest injury to the constitution, and are therefore peculiarly adapted to persons of sedentary or studious habits, who are unable to take sufficiently healthy exercise.

In BOTTLES, at Annas 12 and Re. 2.
PREPARED ONLY BY
HANBURY AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE always on hand a well assorted stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS for the convenience of Gentlemen *en route* to Europe or passing hurriedly through Bombay.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Fine Blue Serge Suits	30	0	Cambric Sleeping Suits	6	0
Soft India Tweed do	30	0	Oxford Cloth do.	10	0
Black Alpaca Coats	12	8	Wove Flannel do.	18	8
Brown Holland Suits	15	0	Silk and Wool do.	18	0
Light Over-coats	23	0	Long Cloth Shirts (per 4 doz.)	22	0
Warm do.	45	0	Best do. (per 4 doz.)	28	0
Heavy Ulsters	55	0	Do. do. Collars and (per 4 doz.)	31	8
Dressing Gowns	10	0	Flannel and Silk and Wool (per 4 doz.)	52	0
Warm do.	20	0	Oxford Cloth Shirts		

THE WELL KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF
JAVA CIGARS
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
SECOND IMPORTATION TO INDIA OF THESE JUSTLY
CELEBRATED CIGARS.

IN deference to a widely expressed desire, Mr. Neuberg begs to inform his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he has resumed the importation of this "SPECIALITY," and respectfully solicits the favour of their early orders for the same.

	Per 1,000.	Per Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the MANILLA, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Head Office: 5, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E. C.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING. PAID UP, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND £50,000.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—JOHN STANIFORTH, Esq.

HON. EVELYN ASHLEY, M. P.	LORD NORREYS.
CHARLES ELEY, Esq.	ARTHUR JOHN OTWAY, Esq., M. P.
JAMES STAATS FORBES, Esq.	SIR PHILIP ROSE, Bart.
LORD CLAUD JOHN HAMILTON, M. P.	HON. EDWARD G. STRUTT.
LORD ALEXANDER GORDON LENNOX.	FRANCIS WEBB, Esq.
ALLAN MORRISON, Esq.	

OFFICE INPARIS—24, AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

DIRECTORS IN PARIS.

VICOMTE DE CHAMPEAUX-VERNEUIL.	M. LAVEDAN.
COMTE DE SIROCURT.	M. F. AMEDEE PICHOT.
M. ANTOINE CONTE.	M. LEON RIANT.
M. O. DEPEYRE.	M. RICHARD, VACHERON.
M. LEOPOLD DE GAILLARD.	M. AUGUSTE SPEMENT.
BARON JORANT.	M. PAUL VINCENOT.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
MACNAGHTEN & CASSELS.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.
THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1880.

MARKET closed for Easter holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. ARROW, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on the 27th inst. from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE STEAMER AMOOR, 1,238, tons, Captain A. Clark, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from Cadiff with a cargo of 2,334½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE STEAMER LIDDESDALE, 1,130, tons Captain W. C. Aikny, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Shields, brought a cargo of 2,076 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER OLYMPIA, 1527 tons, Captain J. Craig, sailed on the 27th inst for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain A. Hill, Mr. W. Ince, Mr. Amesbary, lieut. Krei Aner, Mrs. and Miss Holman, Mr. W. H. Barry, Master H. Holman, Miss Manifold, Master Graham Manifold, Major Grayills and Mrs Grays infant and ayaa.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain J Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Goldie, Colonel and Mrs. Drummond and 3 children, Miss Helen Spencer, Mr. S. Agan, Rev. C. Walford, Mrs. R. Dawman, Mrs. Raffles and 3 children, and 57 deck. The same Co's. steamer Puttialla, 495 tons, Captain W. Britton, arrived in harbour on the same day from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon Major Reddick, Mr. G. Whiso, Mr. G. Cohan, Dr. Meiffry. 14 second class and 64 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Thibet, Captain E. Ashdown, arrived in harbour yesterday from China with china mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Hongkong.—Dr. A. B. B Barton, and 2 natives From Singapore.—Mr. Benard, and Mr. J. R. James. From Galle—Mr. Gubbay. Mr. Collomb, and 2 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Amoor (s).....	Clarke	Cardiff, Feb 18.
27	Africa (s).....	Henderson ...	Calcutta, Mar 2.
	Puttialla (s)...	Bussorah, Mar 12.	
	I. G. Dalhousie(s)...	Powell	Kurrachee, Mar 25.
	Decean(s).....	Andrews	sy ney, Feb 20.
28	Jumna (s).....	Macaulay	Delagoa Bay, Feb 27.
	Ephir	Miles	Mauritius, Feb 12.
	Thibet (s).....	Ashdowa	Shanghai, Mar 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Umballa (s).....	Naller	Kurrachee.
	Zambesi (s)	Symons	Venice.
	Olympia (s).....	Craig	Liverpool.
	Arrow(s)	Baker	Jamnuggur.

The following vessels ware entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
23	Hibernian	Kerr	London, Dec 14.
	St. Kilda	Blown.....	London, Sept 13.
24	Arabia (s).....	Mann.....	Singapore, Mar 5.
	Mahratta (s)	Grainger	Rangoon, Mar 17.
	Hispodar	Kelley	Liverpool, Nov 29.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 23.—Barque Horsa.
March 24—Steamers Chinsura and Oorjia.

MADRAS.

Mar.		
24	ARRIVAL.	
	Ellora (s).....	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 70 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 650 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co; 32 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdayal; 125 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 34 bales wool, A Hirsons.

Batavia—(s), 250 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 100 bales wool, Kesowjee Tooleseedas and Co; 65 bales cotton wast, Takursee Jewraz; 100 bales cotton, E Spencer and Co.

Trafalgar (s)—50 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 18 bales wool, Lilladhur Topun; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 650 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi (s)—4 cases woolen shawls, Tarachund Ramchunder; 15 cases chudder, Tarachund Gunshamdass.

Earl King (s)—7 cases fishmaws, Khan Mahamed Nensey; 100 cwts balda, D Kesowjee.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore (s)—10 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi (s)—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Teheran (s)—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tehraa (s)—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sigapore (s)—1,839 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Zambesi (s)—2 bundles shawls, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR SUEZ.

Zambesi (s)—3 bales silk, Mahamed Saduck Neemajee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th March 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to deg. Fah	29·839
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point.....	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·70
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.).....	90·4
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·0
General Direction of Wind*	SSE, SW, WNW, NNW, NW, NNW.
Goverment of wind in 24 hours*	355.

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 20.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

564-78—Jefferson, B and D—Dewsey Anund vs Gansey Kesow and others—H Bicknell—Part heard.

471-79—Ardeshir and H—The Colaba S and W Co—vs Khussi Huridas and others—Shapoorjee and T and M and G and A and H.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of the 1870 and in the matter of Government and Syed Hisamoodin Sahib Rupai and others—H W Payne.

SHORT CAUSES.

110-80—Chalk and W—Dharsey Nanjee and others vs—Marwaree Goobchund Lalla—Macfarlane and G.

Judge's Summons for Argument.

410 and 411-68—Craigie, L and O—Hurrivulubdass Calidandas vs. Ootumchund Maneckchund—Rimington, H, C and B.

LONG CAUSES.

443-78—Nanu and H—For pauper—Sudasew Bhasker Joshy vs Dhakubai and others—Khunderao M—Part heard.

610-78—A F Turner—Shareefabeebee vs Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Pochkhanawala and others—Tobin and R.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

83-79—Ardeshir and H—Rustomjee Eduljee Croos vs Cursetjee Sorabjee Croos and others—Postonjee K.

464-78—Macfarlane and G—Hajee Sedick and others vs C A Turner and others—Part heard.

636-77—A F Turner—Bajoo Baloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranaday—Mooljee and B.

684-79—Khunderao M—Ardeshir Postonjee Wadia vs Maneckjee Sorabjee Wadia and others—Postonjee C.

108-79—Janardhun and G—Keshow Mooljee and others vs the G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.

483-79—In person, Shaik Abdoola Mahomed Sedick vs Vora Vijeshanker Govrishanker and another—Crawford and B.

701-79—Tyabjee and S—Premchund Jaitha vs Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy—Crawford and B.

562-76—Tyabjee and S—Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy vs Dinanath Ragoonath Khote and another—Hearn, C and L.

619-79—M H Khan—Fakirbhai Baishett Sonar vs Govind Moreshet and another.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

653-79—Ardeshir and H—The Colaba S and W Co vs The Chartered Bank of I A and China—Craigie, [L and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

79-80—Tyabjee and S—Mahomed Veerjee vs A D Jackson—Part head.

15-80—Tyabjee and S—[For pauper]—Doolubh Raghowjee vs Ghellabhoy Doolubhdas and others—Crawford and B.

For investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.

In Person—Essabai vs Suddoojee Shamjee and others.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Nanibai, widow of Muccoond Ramajee, deceased—Janardhen G—Anundrao Balajee, vs Succoobai and Godaveribai—H W Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Alexander, Captain, 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Tufnell, Captain, 1-18th R Fusilier, on leave, from Peshawar.
Maunsell, Col, R E, to join, from Bassein.

MARCH 27.

Bayly, Captain, R A, to rejoin, from Morar.
Yate, Captain, 2nd Beloochee, on duty, from Neemuch.
Drummond, Lieut Col, 22nd Bombay N I, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 26.

Jervis, Surg, from leave, to Rajkote.
Daly, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, to Melbourne.
Franklyn, Depy Surg Genl, on duty, to Meerut.

MARCH 27.

Hill, Captain, R E, on sick leave, to England.
Anderson, Lieut Genl, 1st Grenadier, to rejoin, to Kandahar.
Campbell, Col, 9th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Glasford, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Morris, Lieut Col, 1st Madras L C, on leave, to England.
Oxley, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Duke, Captain, 17th Lancers, to join, to Mhow.
Strahan, Captain, R E, on leave, to England.
Alexander, Captain, 17th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Grylls, Major, 1st Bengal N I, on leave, to England.
Cooke-Collis, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Kandahar.

MARCH 28.

unter, Major, Comt Dept, to join, to Secundrabad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BADGLEY—March 17th, at Shillong, the wife of Major W F Badgley, R S C, of a daughter.
ELLIOTT—March 15th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of C F Elliott, Forest Department, of a daughter.
GOLDNEY—March 10th, at Dibrugarh, Upper Assam, the wife of Lieut F C N Goldney, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, of a son.
SELONS—March 19th, at Ghazipur, the wife of Surgeon-Major E Selons, of a son.

DEATH.

KEDDIE—March 20th, on the Sherghutty Road, Gya District, Frances Mary Roberts, the beloved child of James C G Keddie, aged 6 years and 1 month.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1880.

THE Government of India has at last declared its policy with regard to Afghanistan. Mr. Lepel Griffin has announced to a number of Barukzai sirdars that the Government has arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary to dismember Afghanistan since for three generations the united country has been unable to carry out its treaty obligations. Kandahar and Herat shall no longer appertain to the ruler of Kabul, the fate of which province is to be decided hereafter; but one thing is foreordained—namely, that Yakub Khan is never to be reinstated, whatever intrigues or disturbances may be resorted to with a view to his restoration. British troops are to remain in Kabul until a new government has been created there under a ruler strong enough to carry out whatever understanding may be arrived at between him and the Government of India, and, above all, strong enough to protect our friends when our troops withdraw. Mr. Lepel Griffin added very significantly that such a ruler would have to be found before our troops left the country. He must be a sanguine man who believes that this proviso will only defer the departure of the troops till next autumn, as the correspondent who telegraphs the account of the interview with the sirdars appears to think. Kandahar, of course, is to be annexed—that was a foregone conclusion—and the future of Herat is left "very much an open question." It may be made an independent principality receiving "countenance and moral support" from the British Government. Or it may, we are permitted to suppose, be handed over to Persia. The only thing settled so far is that it is to be detached from Kabul. Our frontier is to be advanced apparently as far as Lundi Kotal on the Kabul side. Such is, in outline at all events, the policy of the Government in regard to Afghanistan. The country is not to be annexed, but forcibly dismembered so as to be reduced to a condition of dependence, and Kandahar and certain other districts in advance of the "scientific frontier" become British.

What prospect of permanency and peace is afforded by this projected settlement of the Afghan question? Mr. Lepel Griffin asserts that for three generations united Afghanistan has proved itself unable to carry out its treaty engagements. It is difficult to understand on what this assertion is based; the only treaty obligation which the Amirs of Kabul have proved themselves unable to carry out was that provision of the Treaty of Gandamak which stipulated for the presence of a British Resident in Kabul. The previous Amirs refused to incur that obligation because they were morally certain that they could not fulfil it. It is hard, then, to charge them with being unable to fulfil treaty obligations when they distinctly declined to incur any which they could not fulfil. The one treaty which an Amir was unable to act upon was the Treaty of Gandamak. And it seems to us that the Government of India is now bent upon reviving that very treaty, in spirit if not in terms. Who is this strong ruler to whom we are to look for the fulfilment of our understandings, and the protection of our friends after the withdrawal of the British troops from Kabul? Upon what basis is his power to rest? The very fact that he undertakes to act in accordance with our wishes and to protect our friends will destroy his hold upon Afghan fidelity; he will find himself as helpless in the hour of difficulty as Yakub Khan himself. Are we to leave him an army to enforce his authority? No; for it is expressly stated that when "a strong ruler" is found, our troops are to withdraw. This is the leading idea of the Treaty of Gandamak over again—an Amir in Kabul relying upon Afghan support when enforcing against Afghan sentiment the hated behests of the Kafir. Is it to be supposed that the rending away from the kingdom not merely Kandahar—which we have captured in war and which we annex to our own territories by right of conquest but of Herat—which we have not captured and do not want for ourselves, will in any measure reconcile the Afghans to this arrangement and induce them to submit? The cession of Herat to Persia or even its forcible erection into an independent State will appear to the Afghans a causeless injury, for it will not have the justification which conquest and annexation would in their eyes possess. What do we gain by detaching Herat from the Afghan monarchy? If we occupied it ourselves as an advanced post from which to watch the Russians at Merv, the injury to the Afghan monarchy would at least not be inflicted wantonly; in Afghan eyes it would not be an insult as well as an injury. The "countenance and moral support" which we are, according to one alternative, to give to Herat to maintain its independence, will be a fruitful source of trouble in the future. The Persians, the Afghans, and the Russians will make the unhappy city a focus of intrigue, and we shall be constrained to keep a flying camp in constant readiness at Kandahar to render our "moral support" of any avail whatever. In meddling with Herat, while stopping short of annexation, we are simply presenting the Afghans with a grievance which the Russians will certainly know how to keep alive, and we diminish the chances of a gradual cooling down of the feelings of hostility which recent events have rendered so intense.

With regard to the projected installation of a "strong" Amir in Kabul as a preliminary to the withdrawal of our troops from that city, we confess that what we like best about it is the almost insuperable difficulty of carrying it out. If our troops are to remain in Kabul until in very deed this paragon of an Amir is found and is accepted by the Afghans as their ruler, the evacuation of the city will not take place in a hurry. If it takes place prematurely, a new invasion and new difficulties of all kinds must be looked forward to as matters of course. With the current rushing so strongly at home against annexation, it was hardly to be expected that the Government would venture upon pronouncing the word, and compromising perhaps the fate of the elections. Possibly the next best thing to be done was to announce a scheme which only provides for a comparatively moderate amount of annexation, while rendering the evacuation of Kabul dependent on the discovery of a ruler of a kind not yet anywhere in view.

It is open to doubt whether the scheme of pacification now disclosed will in any appreciable way assist the re-establishment of peace. There are indeed gratifying symptoms of a breaking up of the confederation of hostile tribes. Mahomed Jan has been defeated by the Hazaras, and the Kohistanis are seriously thinking of making their submission. But these symptoms of weakness on the part of those in arms against the British, had become evident before Mr. Lepel Griffin's announcement was made to the Barukzai sirdars, and their importance may be easily overestimated. A sudden thrill of enthusiasm may send every armed man to the country to try conclusions once more with the infidel. There is now happily not the slightest reason for regarding the issue with anxiety. The force under General Roberts is so large and so well provided that it can give a good account of any force the Afghan leaders may bring against him. Expeditions are already being organized to take the initiative, and General Stewart's column will start for Ghazni in a few days. The question will in all probability be submitted within the next fortnight or three weeks to the arbitrament of the sword, and it is better in every point of view that it should be so. As long as there is any doubt in the Afghan mind as to who is the stronger, there is no prospect of a lasting settlement. It is to be regretted that Mr. Lepel Griffin's announcement of the policy of the Government of India—having been delayed so long—should not have been postponed until the military operations now on the point of being carried out have achieved their purpose and cut the Gordian Knot of the Afghan difficulty.

RUSSIA seems certainly to have her hands full for the moment. What with the Nihilists at home, diplomatic relations broken with France, and threatened at Constantinople, the war with the Tekke Turcomans, and the disagreement with China about Kuldja, the most determined Russophobist can, we think, rest satisfied for the present. Of all difficulties that which has attracted the least attention is perhaps not the least serious. The news which Reuter gives us of the preparations which China is making for war would seem to point to her determination to give up diplomacy and to settle the Kuldja difficulty with the sword. This district of Central Asia has thus far been made famous only as being the province to which the Kalmucks took flight in the last century from the banks of the Volga, a movement of a whole nation which has been immortalized by De Quincey in his stirring story of the "Revolt of the Tartars" or the flight of the Kalmuck Khan and his people from the Russian territories to the borders of China." This same Kuldja on the banks of the Ili, about which Russia and China are disputing is the country to which this Tartar nation fled, making a journey of four thousand miles at a loss of over a quarter of a million of lives. When the remnant of this people arrived on the banks of the Ili, in 1771, that province had been for only a few years under the dominion of China, and they were made welcome, as settlers were needed to repeople the country which war had depopulated. The Chinese had conquered the country in 1756, when the inhabitants were indiscriminately massacred, and had settled it anew with Chinese criminals, and military colonists and immigrants from Turkistan, giving the country a curious variety of races and religions. Beside the Chinese themselves there were the Kalmucks, who were Buddhists, the Turkestanis who were Mahommedans, and another race called Dungans who were Chinese in everything excepting religion, in which they resembled Mahommedans. For a time everything went on well, but there soon followed the old story of a weak government at Pekin, of rapacious rulers at Kuldja, neglect to pay the soldiery, and grinding taxation. In 1826 discontent began in a time of war and famine; in 1836 there was a rebellion which was put down. Russia first got a foot-hold in the country in 1851, when she acquired by treaty with China the right to trade and to erect factories in Kuldja. The beginning of the rebellion which was to shake off the Chinese dominion was in 1860, and acquired additional strength from the Mahomedan rebellion in the province of Shensi in China in 1862. In 1866 the insurgents had conquered every important place in the country, and the Chinese authorities, after vain appeals to the Russians at Semipalatinsk for help, were captured and put to death. The policy of the Russians had been to protect their frontiers, but in no way to interfere with the insurrection. But after their victory the insurgents quarrelled among themselves and were unable to prevent robberies on the Russian post roads in the districts adjacent to their province. The course of things followed to which we were once so familiar here in India; it became necessary to occupy Kuldja for the security of the Russian frontier, and in 1871 General Kauffmann took the country. It will thus be seen that the Chinese cannot claim any long dominion over the country, and that Russia took it from the contending tribes of the district in 1871, as China herself had done a century earlier.

The Chinese are, no doubt, fully aware of Russia's many troubles and think that the present will be a favourable time to again get possession of Kuldja, in case they cannot secure its cession by Russia on favourable terms; the conditions arranged at St. Petersburg by the Chinese ambassador have been declared unacceptable to the Chinese Government, and the news from China would seem to bear the construction, that the ill-fated ambassador had lost his life in consequence of making this treaty. We confess that we have very little sympathy with the Chinese in the anticipated struggle: the treatment of the family of Yakub Beg of Kashgar shows her to be a purely barbarian power, and any extension of her dominions would be, in our opinion, a matter for sincere regret. On the other hand, the power of Russia, while we do not care to see it brought too near the borders of India, tends to keep the predatory tribes in order and furnishes without doubt a far better government than has existed hitherto in any part of Central Asia. From all accounts the Russians do not appear to make the mistake that we are accused of making here in India of transplanting Western civilization and Western methods of government faster than the people are prepared to receive them. We believe the best Chinese Government to be far below the worst Russian, and we therefore give the latter people our sympathy in this Kuldja difficulty. Had it been for centuries under the dominion of China, the case would be different, but China having only lately conquered it and only to misgovern it and to force it to rebellion, we cannot recognise any special claim of hers when she has been driven out by the people of the country in consequence of her exactions and insupportable tyranny. The Russians stepped in for self-defence as we entered upon the greater part of our Indian possessions, and we shall now be sorry to see her give way to China. All accounts go to prove that under Russian rule Kuldja has grown prosperous, and the fact that slavery has been abolished there, releasing thousands of human beings from misery, is one great argument in favour of Russian rule. On the other hand, China, since the conquest of Kashgar, after the death of Yakub Beg in 1877, finds it very inconvenient to have so strong a power as Russia on the northern border of Kashgar, and it looks as though she would see in Russia's present troubles, her opportunity for crossing swords with that Power. The Chinese army is not now the disordered rabble we have been accustomed to think it. They have adapted themselves wonderfully to European modes of warfare and have possessed themselves of European weapons, and they could bring a much larger army into the Central Asian field than Russia could get together. But the latter could not accept defeat. Whatever may be the course or the result of this Russo-Chinese difficulty it cannot be many years before England, Russia, and China will be contiguous in Central Asia. Hitherto China has not been our friend but that of Russia; the latter has succeeded in getting without war much greater concessions than we have won at the point of the sword. The Kuldja dispute may turn the friendship of the Chinese from Russia to us; indeed, Russia is in this dilemma; if she cedes Kuldja to the Chinese she certainly will lose, to a certain extent, her prestige in Central Asia, as no one there will believe that she would give up the country except through fear of China; if she does not, she makes an enemy of China, an Empire with whom friendship is of vital importance to Russia in her anticipated struggle with Great Britain for supremacy in Central Asia. It is evident that the days of small independent States in Central Asia, acting as "cushions" between the three great Powers, are coming to an end; the occupation of Kuldja and Khiva by the Russians, of Kashgar by the Chinese, of Afghanistan by our own forces, shows that these intermediate powers are no longer buffers to ward off collisions between the greater empires, but are only earthen pimpkins between iron pots, as Lord Lytton described Afghanistan. The only hope for peace in Central Asia will be when the three Great Powers—England, Russia, and China—shall have divided the country between them, and made their borders contiguous. The need of bolstering a weak State by alternate bribes and threats will then have been taken away, and all transactions will be between Powers who will be able to preserve peace, and who will feel the responsibility of war. We believe this to be the only real solution of the Central Asian question, and to this end we should occupy Herat ourselves instead of giving it over to Persia, and undertake the Government of Afghanistan either directly or as a tributary State. We should occupy Balkh and make the Oxus our boundary line. Then with the Chinese on our right and the Persians on our left, we should have no reason to fear the advance of Russia to our border line in front.

THERE is grave reason to apprehend a water famine in Bombay before the rains. The Tulsi Lake has been drawn upon rather too freely. A great deal of water has been wasted in one way or another, especially we are told on Malabar Hill, where people irrigate their gardens of late quite recklessly. And pipes burst without rhyme or reason and allow of large quantities of water to saturate the roads and do mischief. The general result of it all is that the level of the Lake is getting alarmingly low, and that if measures be not taken at once, the supply from that source will cease before May is over. It is high time that the Municipal authorities should take the matter in hand and put a stop to all preventible waste, and find out why pipes burst when in the very morning of their existence, and before rust has had any power to corrode or weaken them. Who was the contractor for the Tulsi pipes?

THE GRYPHON'S ANABASIS.

FOR some days the moustaches had been assuming a fiercer curl; more and more troopers had been added to the escort; the Lord whispered in the unreluctant ear softer and softer nothings; the scarlet runners bowed lower and lower; and it was rumoured that the Lord had given the Gryphon a pot of his own club-mutton hair-grease. It would be a halo. This development of glory must have a limit: a feeling go abroad that the Gryphon must go.

The Commander-in-Chief would come up to him bathed in smiles and say nothing; at other times with tears in his eyes he would swear with far resounding, multitudinous oaths to accompany the Gryphon. One day Wolseley's pocket-book and a tooth brush would be packed in tin; next day they would be unpacked. The vacillation was awful; it amounted to an agony; it involved all the circles; the newspapers were profoundly moved.

The Gryphon starts. Editors forget their proofs; Baboos forget Moses; mothers forget their cicisbeos. The mind of Calcutta is turned upon the Gryphon. A thousand blue eyes and ten thousand black focus him. He takes his seat. A double-first class carriage has been reserved. The Superintendent-General of Balloons and Fireworks appears on the platform: the Gryphon steps out, takes precedence of him, and then returns to his carriage. The excitement increases. Prepaid telegrams are flashed to Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Lahore; the engine whistles "God save the Queen-Empress and the Secretary to the Punjab Government;" and the train pours out its glories into the darkness.

My Lord is deeply stirred. He believes the Asian mystery has been solved. He returns to Government House and gives vent to his overwrought feelings in smoke—Parascho cigarettes; then he telegraphs himself to sleep. Dreams sweep over him, issuing from the fabled gates of shining ivory.

Meanwhile the Gryphon speeds on, yearning like a god in pain for his far away aphelion in Kabul. Morning bashfully overtakes him; and the train dances into stations festooned with branches of olive and palm. A *feu-de-joie* of champagne corks is fired; special correspondents in clean white trousers enliven the scene; Baron Reuter's ubiquitous young man turns on rapturous telegrams; and a faint smile dawns darkly on the Gryphon's scorn-worn face.

Merrily shrieks the whistling engine as the Punjab comes sliding down the round world to welcome its curled darling. It spurns with contemptuous piston the vulgar corn-growing provinces of Couper; it seeks the fields that are sown with dragon's teeth; it hisses forward with furious joy, like the flaming chariot of some Heaven-booked Prophet. Already Egerton anticipates its welcome advent. He can hardly sit still on his pro-consular throne; he smiles in dockets and demi-officials; he walks up and down his alabaster halls, and out into his gardens of asphodel and snuffs the air. It is redolent with some rare effluvium; pomatum-laden winds breathe across the daffadown dillies from the warm chambers of the south. A cloud crosses His Honor's face, a summer cloud dissolving into sunshine. "It is the pomade of Saul:—but it is our own glorious David whose unctuous curls, carry the Elysian fragrance." Then taking up his harp and dancing an ecstatic measure, he sings :—

"He is coming, my Gryphon, my swell;
Were it ever so laden with care,
My heart would know him, and smell
The grease in his coal-black hair."

The whole of the Punjab is astir. Deputy Commissioners, and Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Kookas, and Sikhs, and Mahabi-Sikhs crowd the stations; but the Gryphon passes fiercely onwards. The light of battle is now in his eye; he is in uniform; a political sword hangs from his divine waist; a looking-glass poses itself before him. Life burns wildly in his heart: time throbs along in hot seconds; Eternity unfolds around her far-receding horizons of glory.

The train emits telegrams as it hurls itself forward:—"the Gryphon is well:—he is in the presence of his Future:—History watches him:—he is drinking a peg:—" the *Civil and Military Gazette* has caught a glimpse of him:—glory, glory, glory, to the Gryphon, the mock turtle is his wash-pot, over Lyall will he cast his shoe."

Earthquakes are felt all along the line from Peshawar to Kabul. Strings of camels laden with portmanteaus stretch from the rising to the setting sun. The whole of the Guides and Bengal Cavalry have resolved themselves into orderlies and are riding behind the Gryphon. Tens of thousands of insurgents are lining the road and making holiday to see the Gryphon pass.

Kabul is astir. Roberts with bare feet and a rope round his neck comes forward, performs *Kadam-bost* and presents the keys of Sherpur to the Gryphon, who hands them graciously to his Extra Assistant Deputy Khidmatgar General. The wires are red hot with messages: "The Gryphon is taking a pill; the Gryphon is bathing; the Gryphon is breakfasting; the Gryphon is making a joke; the Gryphon has been bitten by a flea; the wound is not pronounced dangerous, he is recovering slowly:—Glory, glory to the Gryphon—Amen, amen."

YOUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

A CAREFULLY drawn up table showing the movements of cotton in Lancashire during the three months ending with February 28th last, brings out the fact that the average weekly delivery to the trade in that period was 69,090 bales against 52,653 bales in the corresponding period of 1878-79, while it is estimated that the average weekly consumption has been not less than 57,000 bales. Deducting this proportion from the deliveries, it is found that spinners have added to their stocks about 144,000 bales since the close of November. Some part of this surplus must have gone to start machinery which had been standing idle, and to this extent the apparent increase in the reserves does not exist in that form. The consumption now is supposed to be 59,000 bales a week and is increasing. Contemporaneously with this and with a similar expanding movement in the United States, there is a slight augmentation of the Continental consumption, and the question of supply is, therefore, beginning to attract notice. Fortunately for spinners the United States crop of the current season is turning out larger by 300,000 or 400,000 bales than seemed likely two or three months ago. But for this and the improved yield in Egypt and India, it is believed that the cotton spinning industry would have been almost entirely deprived of any benefit from the revival of trade. The "squeeze" in the cotton market last autumn entailed severe suffering upon the trade, as I pointed out at the time, which would have been much greater had not the diminished consumption mitigated its effects in many ways. As it is, although the receipts of cotton have exceeded the current estimates of three months ago, the present visible supply is 100,000 bales less than it was at the same date last year, while the rate of consumption is much larger. So long as the visible supply shows this deficiency, spinners, both American and English, although they hold large reserves, are not likely to fall back upon their accumulations unless the prospects of the next cotton crop should become extremely good or prices should rise very considerably in the course of the spring and autumn months. That the Manchester markets are certain to improve soon is a fixed impression with most people in the north, I see, their reasoning being that goods bought some time ago at much cheaper rates are now being worked off, and that the continued revival of commercial and industrial enterprise, and the improvement in the condition of consumers at home and abroad arising from better harvests and the general recovery of confidence will render certain further purchases by distributors at an early date at much better prices, and of goods of higher quality. I look upon the home harvest here as the most important of all the factors in the present industrial problem, for should it prove only a repetition of last year's disastrous one no expansion in foreign markets will do us much good.

Having referred to the estimates of the American cotton crop, and of the visible supply, I may as well supplement these figures by some of those current in Manchester, where the usual battle is going on between the believers in short supplies of the staple, who are trying to frighten the spinners into buying, and those who look upon the future with calmness, and who do not wish to play into the hands of the "bulls." According to one authority of considerable standing, the available supply of cotton this season will turn out to be 1,330,000 bales over that of last season, and he brings the quantity out thus: The American crop he puts at 5,000,000 bales, to which he adds 100,000 bales for additional weight and unusual freedom from waste. From America alone, therefore, he counts upon 730,0.0 bales more than last year's supply. From Egypt the increase will be equal at least 400,000 bales American, and from India there will be 700,000 bales more. Total 1,330,000 bales. Again, the American spinners are supposed to hold a surplus stock of 200,000 or 250,000 bales, and some authorities put it as high as 400,000, making the total in the hands of English and American spinners from 540,000 to 580,000 bales more than at this date last year. All such estimates, it must be remembered, are inferential only; there are no statistics which enable direct information to be obtained on the subject.

There has just died at Mentone a very well known City man, Mr. Julius Beer, who, besides very close and extensive relations with the world of finance, had also a connection with journalism, as he was proprietor of the *Observer*. To Indians and Anglo-Indians his name may be little familiar, but they will understand better what I have said as to his financial position when I add that he was really the guiding spirit of the entire movement which established the submarine telegraph system with India by the Red Sea. His was chiefly the brain that conceived the entire succession of schemes beginning with the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company and ending with the present comprehensive and admirably managed system. Each of the separate links in the system which is covered by the Eastern and Eastern Extension Telegraph companies required a separate company to start it, a separate syndicate to provide the capital and a distinct appeal to the public. Mr. Julius Beer managed all this, although his name did not come much before the general public, and I fancy that neither Mr. Pender, Sir James Anderson, nor the Marquis of Tweeddale (in those days Lord William Hay), would grudge to Mr. Beer the principal merit in the successful floating of these various companies. He had a singularly clear head, a sound judgment, rare tact and temper, and a thorough knowledge of the British people, although himself a German; and in the task of recommending the telegraph schemes to notice he had the good fortune or the skill to enlist on his side the late Mr. Sampson, of the *Times*, whose influence ten years ago was potential in the City. Beer's acquaintance with Mr. Sampson was of much older date than the issue of the telegraph companies prospectuses, for it carries us back to a more exciting period and a more moving series of events at the time of the Civil War in the United States. It is matter of history that the *Times* supported the Confederate cause all through, but in no part of its columns was sympathy with the Confederates more effusively shown than in the manly articles over which Sampson had supreme control. Much of this may, I think, be ascribed to the influence of Mr. Beer, whose intelligence and force of character were sufficient, sway in a very marked manner those who came in contact with him, and of these Mr. Sampson was one of the first. Beer, a shrewd, calm, self-contained German Jew was the envoy chosen by Erlanger and Co. of Frankfort and Paris, to go to Richmond, Virginia, and negociate the once well known Confederate loan with Jefferson Davis and his then Cabinet. The loan was floated in London by the help of some very dexterous Stock Exchange manipulation, and for a year or two was puffed by Sampson with a perseverance not often witnessed. From that time Mr. Beer continued on most intimate terms with Sampson—so much so that when the latter, who rarely left his post, took a short leave of absence, he left Beer in charge of the *Times* money article. For I should add that among Beer's other accomplishments was that of very unusual skill and taste as a writer of pure, nervous English; rather a remarkable gift in a German. He always had a liking for journalism, and in 1870 when the *Observer* was for sale he bought it in conjunction with the late Mr. Lionel Lawson, chief proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Lawson soon got tired of the new venture, and then Mr. Beer took over his share and conducted the paper himself, his editor being Mr. Edward Dicey. The *Observer* will now, I believe, be conducted by Dicey, who is one of Mr. Beer's executors, in the interest of the family, and it will not fall off in his hands. Beer is said to have left £60?,00?.

The national revenue returns after falling back sadly are now recovering part of the lost ground. Three weeks ago the total yield was fully two millions sterling under the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimate, and now the deficit is only a million-and-a half. This is serious enough, but if the gradual improvement which it indicates continues, two important results will follow. First of all this year's deficit will not exceed a million, instead of the three millions which Pessimists professed lately to expect; and next, it will enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to enlarge his estimate for next year's revenue, which is a matter of great consequence, as he would thus be enabled to dispense, on the eve of a general election, with any additional taxation.

The Government Bill for acquiring the London Water Companies was brought in this week, and has been very well received. The chief objection to it is probably that which would inevitably have been made to any proposal, namely, that the companies are to get too much for their rights. We are to give them about 31 or 32 millions sterling for their entire property, privileges and good will, the amount to be distributed

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH REGARD TO AFGHANISTAN.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN'S DECLARATION.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 28.

KABUL, March 26.—Mr. Lepel Griffin, on meeting Wali Mahomed Hassim Khan, Abdulla Khan, and other Barakzai sirdars, stated that the Government of India had arrived at certain conclusions regarding Afghanistan. As it had been found that for three generations united Afghanistan had been unable to carry out treaty obligations, henceforth certain sub-divisions would have to be made. Kandahar and Herat would, consequently, for the future, no longer appertain to the ruler of Kabul. His fate will be decided hereafter by the Government. Furthermore, no amount of disturbances or intrigue would bring Yakub Khan to Kabul. His future had been settled once for all. Our troops would remain until a new Government had been created and a ruler appointed sufficiently strong to carry out any understanding made with him by the British Government. It was imperative that such ruler should be strong enough to protect our friends when we left the country, and such ruler would have to be found before we could leave. There was no formal durbar held by Mr. Lepel Griffin who took the opportunity of meeting the sirdars to make the above statement. The declaration plainly means that the occupation of Kabul cannot end till the autumn, as much will have to be done before the desired arrangement can be brought about. The future of Herat of course is a very open question. It may be made an independent city with responsible ruler receiving countenance and moral support from the British. Kandahar will be annexed and probably our frontier will be extended west to Lundi Kotal.

SUBMISSION OF KOHISTANI CHIEFS.

All the principal Kohistani chiefs have been summoned by Mir Butcha to meet him at Maidan and to come in to Sherpur to make submission. All agreed to this.

THE TURKISTAN NEWS.

The Turkistan news is confirmed from independent sources. Letters to Kabul merchants show that Abdul Rahman is in entire possession. Gholam Hyder fled to Bokhara. Surwar Khan's death is not confirmed.

MR. LYALL AT KABUL.

Mr. Lyall arrived yesterday afternoon; he stays only a few days.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

A force has been ordered to be got ready for service with little delay as possible. Winter kit is to be stored in the Bala Hissar and only service kit taken with the force. General Charles Gough commands the force which consists of the 9th Foot, 4th Goorkhas, 24th Punjab Infantry, No 4 Mountain Battery, No. 2 Sappers, all Mounted Infantry, one squadron 3rd B. C. Major White, 92nd Highlanders, has been appointed to command the Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Hughes of the Guides, has been nominated Adjutant. The following movements of troops have been ordered:—8th Foot, 4th Goorkhas from Bala Hissar to Siah Sung; No. 3 Sappers from Latta bund to Sherpur; 45th Sikhs from Siah Sung to Sherpur; 67th Foot from Sherpur to Bala Hissar. The head-quarters and 1st wing of the 27th Punjab Infantry from Latta-Bund to Siah Sung left wing. 27th Regiment from Luttabund to Bala Hissar. General Hugh Gough will command the Brigade Siah Sung; Lieutenant Colonel Knowles, 67th Regiment, will command at Bala Hissar. Captain Prettyman has rejoined General Roberts' staff as Aide-de-Camp. Lieutenant Rose, 34th, acts as Brigadier General Baker's Orderly Officer. The Transport Department has been arranged as follows:—Major Lowe; director, Lieutenant Booth, Staff Officer to Director; Lieutenant R. H. F. Wilson 1st Brigade Captain Wynter, 2nd; Lieutenant Cotton, 3rd; Lieutenant E.G. Robertson, ordnance and Lieut R. B. Fisher to the Cavalry; Capt an Downes, Paymaster, Lieut Kitchener, Equipment and Supply.

PROBABLE SUBMISSION OF LOGAR MALIKS.

KABUL, March 27.—The Logar Maliks promised to meet the Mustaufi and the tribal chiefs at Maidan to come to Sherpur. This looks as if the tribal resistance was at an end.

ABDUL RAHMAN'S SUCCESS.

More letters received by Kabul merchants confirm the news of Abdul Rahman's success in Turkistan.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The following military arrangements have been made here:—1st Division under the personal command of General Roberts; 1st Brigade under General Macpherson includes 92nd and 28th Light Infantry and 45th Sikhs; 2nd Brigade under General Baker includes 72nd and 3rd Sikhs, 5th goorkhas and 5th Punjab Infantry; 2nd Division under Colonel Ross, 1st Brigade under Colonel Roberts comprises 67th and 2nd Goorkhas and 27th Punjab Infantry; 2nd Brigade under General Charles Gough comprises 9th Foot, 4th Goorkhas and 24th Punjab Infantry, Guides and 23rd Pioneers remaining separate. The Cavalry Brigade under General Hugh Gough to be the 9th Lancers, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and 17th Bengal Cavalry.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT JALLABAD.

JALLALABAD, March 25.—6-8 R. A. screw guns with drafts of 72nd, 92nd and 2nd Goorkhas arrived here and left for Kabul. The 9th N. I. also left for Gandamak. The 1st M. N. I. arrived yesterday and remain pending further orders. Large drafts for 9th Foot under command of Major Morgan, escorting heavy battery 10-11 R. A. arrived to-day. Colonel Ross also arrived and proceeds onwards to-morrow. Considerable excitement appears to exist along the line. The moveable column will probably march into Kissarak.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MARA EXPEDITION.

The expedition to Mara has been postponed. The moveable column at Jellalabad is also held in readiness to move at short notice. These preparations tend to show that some action on the part of Mahomed Jan is likely to take place.

ATTACK ON AZIM KHAN.

JALLALABAD, March 26.—News has been received that Azim Khan, son of Azim Jan, who has been holding Goshta for his father on our behalf was suddenly attacked by Moghul Khan with 500 or 600 men on the 24th instant. Moghul Khan, who failed in January last to raise the Momunds, fled to a place in the hills called Mordandund, six or seven miles from Goshta, where he has been intriguing ever since with Sadi Khan, the ex-Khan of Lalpura, Moolah Khalil and others, and directing hostility toward us. Up to the of the 25th inst. Azim Khan was holding his own. Instructions have been received to assist him, if necessary, with troops. The objection to Moghulkhan, holding that part of the country is that it commands the river route.

DEMONSTRATION IN THE DIRECTION OF ELACHPUR.

A column went out at 3 a. m. this morning to make a demonstration in the direction of Elachpur. It consisting of four guns C-3R A 40, Carbineers, 200 men of the 25th Foot, 100 of the 4th Madras N. I. Colone Hodding, 4th Madras N. I., commanding column, sent four days' rations. A large body of men assembled near Goshta are preparing rafts and mussuks for the purpose of crossing river. The 1st Goorkhas arrived to-day. Colonel Cleland, 9th Lancers, also arrived to-day.

THE DESTITUTE KAHARA.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, MARCH 27.

Colonel Brander, of the Commissariat Department and Captain Hutchinson, Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, are ordered to proceed to Peshawur by the Punjab Government to enquire into the circumstances brought to the notice of the Lahore paper of the destitute and wretched condition of Kahara people returning from Kabul and the frontier. The report of these officers fully substantiates the disclosures.

THE COMMUNICATIONS.

Sir Michael Kennedy and Captain Collen are now on their way to inspect the line of communications.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton, Bombay, officiates for Mr. Biss, Deputy Accountant General, Allahabad; the latter is going on three months' leave.

Messrs. Hutton, Sherer, and Orr, Assistant Superintendents of Police, N. W. Provinces, are transferred to transport service.

Mr. Elliot Colvin acts as the Commissioner, of Benares.

LADY AND LALQ LYTTON.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 27.

Lady Lytton reaches Simla on the 2nd proximo, Lord Lytton is expected there on the 15th proximo.

[FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.]

DEFEAT OF SHERE ALI'S TROOPS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27,

From Kandahar it is stated that the Pughni rebels in Zamindawur have defeated the troops of Sirdar Shere Ali; the latter having expended all their percussion caps, had been obliged to cease firing.

THE PRESENT TO THE SIRDAR.

The military stores and smooth-bore battery presented to the Sirdar will soon reach Kandahar.

THE BENGAL DIVISION.

The Bengal Division is expected to march from Kandahar on the 29th and 31st.

MAHOMED JAN'S DEFEAT.

The defeat of Mahomed Jan by the Hazaras has damped the hopes of the tribes near Safed Sung, and their excitement is said to be rapidly subsiding.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

VISIT OF PRINCE LEOPOLD TO CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold will shortly visit Canada and the United States.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 26.

Russia will place an Army Corps of Observation on the frontier of Kuldja.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The new Parliament will assemble on the 29th April.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone has recovered from his recent indisposition.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 28, 6 p. m.

French mail Steamer Anadyr, from Suez, arrived.

We give a supplement this morning in which will be found several reports and other matters of considerable interest.

THE B. I. S. S. Chinsura went on shore at False Point, on the Orissa Coast, on Thursday. The Coast line at False Point is very low and level, and it is very difficult for a vessel which glides on to it to get off.

THE Cunard S. S. Batavia was placed in one of the dry docks at the Government Dockyard on Saturday to ascertain whether the vessel had received any damage to the bottom, while on the shore at Perim on the outward passage. We are glad to say that no injury had been caused by the grounding, and the vessel was undocked yesterday. She will leave for Liverpool on Saturday next with a full cargo and passengers.

THE adjourned enquiry relative to the death of the late Mr. Grondona was held at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon. The evidence of the dispenser who compounded the prescription sent by Dr. Lorigiola was taken. The witness stated that he was unable to read the prescription, and consequently took it to Mr. Bristed who gave him the directions for making it up. The dispenser also said that it was customary at Mr. Kemp's establishment for the dispenser to take all prescriptions dealing with poisons to either Mr. Kemp or Mr. Bristed. In the course of his evidence the witness said that he was not astonished at the quantity of morphia he was told to dissolve in 200 minims of water as he had on previous occasions prepared solutions of morphia quite as strong, but of less quantity. A small portion of Dr. Lorigiola's evidence was heard, but it dealt only with his medical experience and with circumstances which occurred previous to the prescription being ordered for the late Mr. Grondona. The enquiry was adjourned until to-day. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

COLONEL CLARKE, of the 72nd, is dangerously ill at Allahabad.

We learn that Doctor Riddell, of the 2nd Cavalry H. C. at Hingolee, will shortly retire from the service.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know why is the 5th Infantry H. C. is so long—3 months—at Akola awaiting orders to move to the Front. The 2nd Regiment Infantry H. C. (Lieut.-Colonel Conway Gordon) is doing garrison duty at Jhansi.

Charivari has a big and well executed cartoon representing Sir Richard Temple soaring from Bombay to Parliament, with a vision of Government (of India) House in the distance. But the intent of the caricaturist is not to flatter; he gives Sir Richard demon wings, and a singularly unlovely countenance. To point the dart a poet sits down and indites four stanzas of which we can only find space for two:—

Bombay, wert thou mad? Did tarantula bite
Set thee on at the wild dance of folly that day,
When the charlatan, impudent, self-seeking Knight,
Who had ruled thee and fooled thee went smiling away?
How he laughed at you—fools—as, the senate in view
Yet with the Viceroyalty too in his eyes
He rose o'er the heads of your clamorous crew
Whose applause in his heart he must surely despise.

Such is wit and epigramme in Calcutta. The poet ought to have recollected that Sir Richard is a baronet, but he doubtless sacrificed fact to rhyme. Suppose the Calcutta papers were to try a little variety in their abuse of their *bete noire*, their ex-Lieutenant Governor and instead of calling him a "Charlatan" were to crush him up by terming him a shameless hypothenuse?

ACCORDING to the correspondent of a contemporary the ticket collectors on railways in the Nizam's dominions must have a somewhat lively and cheerful time of it. The monotony of their existance, it seems, is not infrequently varied by little differences with Arab travellers who regard a polite request for their tickets as a personal insult which only blood can wash out. To hint at anything like excess fare being paid is equivalent to calling for a very rude and dangerous exhibition of cold steel, and several instances have occurred in which the natural order of things has been so far reversed that the collector, instead of cutting the ticket, has been himself cut by the ticket holder, or rather by the man who ought to hold a ticket.

SAYS the *Bombay Review*:—By private information, we regret to learn that the Queen of Italy has never recovered the nervous shock she received when her consort King Humbert was shot at in their carriage. It is feared that her affection may run a similar course to that of the unfortunate Empress Charlotte, erewhile of Mexico. But Queen Marguerite is young; and as the best skill in ministering to a mind diseased that is obtainable in Europe will be secured on her behalf, there may be fair hope of her recovery. It was stated two or three months ago that there had been an improvement, as welcome as unexpected, in the condition of the Empress or Archduchess Charlotte; but we have not seen that statement confirmed.

A VERY influential committee, presided over by Lord Napier of Magdala, has been appointed in London to collect a subscription which, it is hoped, will reach £10,000 to raise a memorial to the late Lord Lawrence. In pursuance of the resolutions of the Committee, a public meeting was held at the Mansion House, on Friday, the 13th February, and was largely attended. The Lord Mayor was in the chair; and among those who took part in the proceedings were the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Granville, the Earl of Northbrook, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Lord Stratheden and Campbell, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Sir W. Muir, Sir H. Norman, Sir Douglas Forsyth, Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir J. Fitzjames Stephen, Alderman Sir T. White, Sir Seymour Blane, Sir Fred. Halliday, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Captain Eastwick, Sir Fred. Pollock, General W. Crommelin, General R. Strachey, General Boileau, Colonel Yule, D. Macnabb, Esq., E. Thornton, Esq., J. W. Cater, Esq., Hugh Matheson, Esq., T. H. Thornton, Esq., W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., and a large number of former Indian Military and Civil officials. Letters of regret were read from the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Napier of Ettrick, Lord Halifax, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Mr. Morley, Esq., M.P., and many others. The first resolution carried was as follows:—"That John Lord Lawrence was a statesman of whom England is proud; and that he deserves an honourable memorial at the hands of his countrymen." Funds are now being actively collected for the purposes indicated by the Committee. Letters may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Lord Lawrence Memorial fund, Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey.

IN a leading article bristling with adjectives the *Indian Spectator* deals with the Malabar Hill contract. It expresses its indignation at the action of the Council in the following singular terms:—"We do not hesitate to characterise the ingenious amendment with which the public have been hood-winked as a piece of unmitigated humbug, a delusion, a scandal to the city and a reproach to the Municipality. Never was a resolution such a sickening compound of imbecility and soaring nonsense. Never were the hollow rhetoric and conscious sophistry of weak apostates employed in a worse cause. It is indeed a mournful spectacle to have to behold four well informed and intelligent heads, imbued with Western culture, capable of judging right from wrong, between justice and partiality, so grievously misled. Never was such a junto of four more egregiously 'sold' by a couple of limp minds and India rubber consciences." The *Spectator* threatens the Council with the infliction of a public meeting which is to show to India—and we may on our own account add, to the world—that notwithstanding the collapse of their representative in the Council chamber, Bombay, or its citizens rather, have within them "all the germs of vigorous growth—of vigorous self-government; germs which will shoot forth with doubled vigour and energy, which will outgrow all selfish interests and assert the triumph of justice; and which will prove that municipal nosology, though in an empyric state in India, is advancing freedom of speech and constitutional training." Certainly, to judge from our contemporary's style of writing some Bombay citizens are "vigorous" in speech, if in nothing else, although their English may possibly be in an "Empyric state."

HIS MAJESTY the King of Siam has arranged a very pretty programme with respect to the tour he intends to make shortly, in accordance with the advice of his regent and the members of the Senabodee. He will leave Bangkok during the latter part of the month of April, proceeding thence *via* Singpore, and will be accompanied by their Excellencies the Minister of War and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by a numerous suite consisting of several of his younger brothers and prominent noblemen of the realm. His Majesty will land at Trieste and go directly to Vienna where he is to be received by the Emperor of Austria, thence he will proceed to Berlin, down the Rhine to Cologne, to the Hague and reach London about the 1st of July. On or about the 10th of July he will cross the Atlantic and will visit New York, Washington, Richmond, Boston, Niagara Falls and Chicago; he will then return to Europe and proceed to Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Dresden, Rome and Naples, embarking at the latter port for Singapore. The Siam *Weekly Advertiser*, to which we are indebted for these particulars, goes so far as to make this prophecy:—"There can be no doubt that the King will be received at all the courts of Europe and in the principal cities of America that he may visit with great pomp, splendour and enthusiasm." Considering the weakness European peoples—especially the English—have for making a fuss over Eastern potentates, the prophecy may be regarded as a safe one. The *Advertiser* has the audacity to veil a caution to the King in the following sentence:—It is well known that H. M. and some of the important personages who will accompany him are sufficiently intelligent and cultivated to know that in Budhistic countries social and domestic conditions exist that will bear neither exhibition nor obtrusion in Christian countries.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* has received intelligence as to the state of Mr. Justice Green:—Consoling news regarding Mr. Justice Green was received in Bombay by the last mail. Writing on the 5th March, from Villa Postiglione, Posilipo, Naples, Mrs. Green says:—"The Doctors have given us good hopes of recovery and have ordered a change of treatment This is why we are at Posilipo, where we enjoy a magnificent view and are quite away from any noise of carriages. My husband seems to like it very well, and he is now able to stand for a short time without support."

THE expected suppression of the Jesuits in France fills the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* with indignation:—"Desolating intelligence is just at hand from Paris, by cable, that the decree is imminent dissolving the Society of Jesus in France and expelling foreign members. What is the meaning of that decree? That a body of Frenchmen, 2,903 in number, fifteen months ago—they will certainly be more numerous now—are forbidden to live in communities, and therefore will be unable to carry on their work of education. These Frenchmen have been, and are up to this moment, so approved by their fellow-countrymen for their virtue and learning, that they have been entrusted with the education of a large number of the boys and young men from all parts of the country. These Frenchmen have likewise proved themselves most worthy of the confidence placed in them. As proof of this, see what they have done in the one College of Sainte Genevieve, generally known as the School in the Rue des Postes. From the time of its establishment in 1850, up to the year 1870, it had sent 2,283 young men to the military schools of France. Of this number 1,093 fought in the Franco-German war, 86 died on the battle-field, 184 were decorated by the Republican government. Surely such a body of teachers were deserving of the confidence placed in them by the parents who committed their children to their care. One million eight hundred thousand signatures of persons protesting against the threatened disbandment of these teachers is proof that they enjoyed this confidence. And yet the decree is about to be issued whereby the Catholics of France will be deprived of the services of the Jesuit Fathers." Then comes a hint. "Those practised in observing the course of events in the history of the Society of Jesus during the last hundred years and more, read in this decree the prognostics of days of great tribulation soon to fall upon France. At the moment of the tragedy on Mount Calvary the Apostles and disciples were all dispersed.

THE indigo crop advices received are of a favourable nature. The plant in Behar has generally come up exceedingly well, and so far gives every promise of a good and healthy crop From Lower Bengal also the reports continue good.

TOUCHING the reduction in the Public Works Department which has lately been carried out, the *Pioneer* observes that it has been effected almost wholly at the expense of the civil members; while, as was expected, the Royal Engineers have come out of the struggle for existence with very small losses, in fact with no worse treatment than the relegation of half a dozen of their corps to "special leave" on half pay, without loss of appointment or promotion. This arrangement is in itself a judicious one, as it enables the Government to keep a hold on useful men who may be wanted again if a more active Public Works policy should be again adopted before many years are over. But, meanwhile, it will perhaps be found to stimulate the unfortunate ill-feeling that appears to be growing up between the civil and military elements in the service, and it is only fair to bear in mind that no real, and no useful, promotion can be effected by Government, until some way can be found of providing for the senior officers of the Engineer Corps who now hold the higher places in the Department.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to a contemporary with reference to the remaining orders of the Government respecting the Indian Medical Department, takes a very gloomy view of the matter. He remarks that the service is ruined for the benefit of a few individuals. All officers of the Indian Medical Department are informed that a legal opinion has decided that, if they elect for either civil or military employ when called on to do so, they will, by the *very act of electing*, forfeit all claim to the protection of the Henley Clause, and also, by so electing, express their acceptance of any new conditions of service which Government may issue.

THE *Madras Times* hears that a question having arisen calling for a decision, it has been decided by Government that an officer on duty, who from caste scruples avoids travelling by sea, must accept the cost and sacrifice his pay to satisfy his scruples. Such scruples cannot be entertained by Government.

FOR the first time, it is said, pure jet of evidently good quality has been found in Ceylon. In carrying on some heavy cuttings on the Matale line, a Mr. Campbell came upon a pocket of this product in considerable quantity and of great purity. It has been removed for examination.

THE TROOPS.

THE following officers embarked on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Umballa on Saturday last for Kurrachee *en route* to join the Bombay column at the front:—Brigadier General Brooke, Captain Anderson, Captain Wm. Cooke-Collis.

THE Indian Government steamer Dalhousie, 1,060 tons, Captain W. Powell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 25th instant, with Colonel and Mrs. Creagh, 19th N. I., 4 warrant officers, 7 rank and file, 22 public and 7 private followers, and one horse.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT CAVALRY FOR FIELD SERVICE IN KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, MARCH 26.

THE dashing 3rd Cavalry H. C., now at Mominabad, who volunteered, were told some time ago to be in readiness for Afghanistan. Orders were received yesterday that this cavalry should proceed at once to the frontier on relief by a wing of the 4th Cavalry H. C., from Aurangabad, who are ordered to proceed immediately to Mominabad. I often noticed the paucity of officers in the Hyderabad Contingent service. The 3rd Cavalry H. C., now proceeding on field service, has *only two* field officers—Major C. J. Oswald Fitzgerald, *Officiating* commandant (vice Colonel H. C. Dowker on furlough), and Major Stewart, 2nd in command and Acting Adjutant (vice Lieut Gubbins on sick leave), also Surgeon Major McVittie. The 3rd Cavalry H. C. will no doubt earn as good a name in the Kabul war as they did in 1857-58. It is supposed that Colonel Dowker—now away about 2 months—will return to take part in the Afghan drama. The 3rd Cavalry, H. C. will proceed from Mominabad to the Barsi road railway station, being at a distance of only 78 miles. It is unlikely the regiment will march to Nandgaon, *via* Aurangabad, the distance being 173 miles.

Rumours are still afloat that if matters do not alter in Afghanistan the 4th Cavalry H. C., the next dashing cavalry in the H. C., will be sent to the front.

The 4th Cavalry H. C., *one wing*, leaves Aurangabad to-morrow morning if not countermanded for Mominabad in command of Colonel Hill.

I am still of my former opinion that European non-commissioned officers in the artillery and infantry regiments are very much wanted to bring the men to efficiency in their drill; as the adjutants cannot afford much time to instruct. It was a sad mistake when the staff sergeantships were abolished in the H. C. It is very often the case—instances could be brought forward that the 2nd in command of the infantry regiment is also wing commander, adjutant and quartermaster.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, MARCH 15.

SINCE writing you last, I am happy to say the outlook this year is, on the whole, greatly improved, as heavy showers of rain have fallen. Prices a month ago were over 100 per cent. for cereals, whereas they are now almost to their nominal value. We sometimes hear of instances of mothers having sold their young ones for money wherewith to purchase food, but this is so seldom that only in very destitute cases have they resorted to such measures. *Apropos* of selling of children, my servant found, a few nights ago, two infants, apparently born but a few hours previously, deserted by the mother. She had left them in a nude condition on some gravestone, Bushire is swarming with these, and at first the infantile cry was mistaken for a fox, till on closer inspection they turned out to be the twin babes of a Seedee woman. The mother was traced, but nothing more said.

Mr. Robertson, the Consul of Busreh, has relieved Col. Miles *pro tem* as Agent in Turkish Arabia. I believe the latter gentleman has been ordered on special duty in connection with the carrying out of reforms in Asiatic Turkey. Surgeon Bowman, who acted as Consul in Busreh, has been relieved by Dr. Brereton.

Major Probyn has gone to Baghdad for the purchase of mules for the Indian Government, and the steamer leaving to-day will take nearly 50 of these animals to Kurrachee.

Lieutenant McIver has relieved Mr. Edwards as Assistant Resident who has gone on the 55 years' system. Mr. Edwards was a very popular man here and of great assistance not only to the British Government, but to Col. Ross, and in him the Resident loses a valuable assistant. It was the intention of the Indian Government to dispense with this post, but how far they have carried it out is evident by the fact of another being sent. Mr. Edwards is now buying mules for a Government in Persia, as also Mr Preece, one of the telegraph superintendents.

Plenty of grain is going forward to Busreh and Baghdad from Kurrachee for the famished people. The rainfall this year has been poor, and the crops are, if not a total failure, at least partially so. The B. I. S. N. Company are doing a roaring trade, for every one of their Gulf boats are full of cereals, and they are also despatching extra steamers of large carrying capacities to meet the demand. This, no doubt, will tend to alleviate matters in that quarter.

It is really a pity that Government do not look more into the regular delivery of mails in the Gulf. Steamers are timed in Bushire on Saturday, but are never up to this day. Very often we are three days late in receiving our letters and papers. The Bushirites are quite exasperated, and unless we get our mails more regularly than we are now doing, a memorial to Government will be issues 60 ⁰.

Winter has passed, and we are nearly at the end of spring. Summer is setting in rather early, being only in the middle of March. We have experience some very hot and windy days lately. The thermometer register.

By the way, an order has been issued by the Persian Government stopping all shikarees from shooting for eight months, to allow the feathered, tribe to increase and multiply. The Resident, to whom a copy was sent for distribution by the Governor here, refuses to acknowledge the same because it was not served through the proper channel, Bravo Colonel! You have an eye opento business, and cannot see us suffering from *ennui*.

NEWS FROM OMAN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MASCAT, MARCH 20,

MR. TREVOR C. PLOWDEN has been appointed Political Agent and Consul-General in Turkish Arabia, and relieve Colonel Miles early in June. The latter officer is at present employed on special political duty in Mosul in connection, it is believed here, with the protectorate we have assumed over Asiatic Turkey in guaranteeing reforms at the Berlin Congress.

Distress is very prevalent on the Mekran coast and hundreds are flocking over to Oman in quest of food, and in consequence the price of cereals has risen very high; in fact, famine prices obtain in respect to the coarser food grains.

We have not had our usual rainfall this year and apprehend a very severe hot season.

Muscat is apparently rising in the scale of nations, for it is rumoured we are to have two consular flags here very shortly in additiou to our own. The Sultan, too, has just had made an addition to his fleet by the purchase of a small steam launch and he is about negotiating the purchase of a small schooner which he intends for a troopship. The yacht presented to him by his brother of Zanzibar and the schooner are both to be armed with a long range swivel gun, and the launch, which has already been fitted with a rocket tube, is to act tender to the steam yacht when engaged on service on the coast. Whti this nucleus of a fleet which His Highness hopes some day to possess, we find Seyyid Toorkee's authority more respected along the coast than it has been of late. The steam yacht left this for Dhofar on the 12th, a possession of His Highness on the coast of Yemen.

A sad accident from an explosion of kerosine occurred the other day. By the explosion of a lamp caused by the oil in the burner igniting, the Wali or Governor of Semayel and his lady were severely burned. The lady succumbed to the injuries she had received.

Grave fears were entertained for the safety of the American bark Joseph A. Ropes, eighty-five days out from Aden for Muvcat, and H. M.'s Consul at this port asked the Sultan to direct his yacht bound for Dhofar to keep a look out along the coast in case she should have met with any disaster. The day after the departure of the yacht, however, the J. A. Ropes was signalled. The master reports unreasonable weather all through the voyage, in that he lay becalmed for days in the Gulf of Aden, and a strong adverse current with head winds after. Other vessels bound here from Aden report the same as regards a current.

H. M. S. Ready, R. N., is expected here from the Persian Gulf.

MR. HOPE AND THE REGISTRATION SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust that you will permit me a few words of explanation regarding a misapprehension which apparently underlies the remarks of both yourself and your local contemporary on the scheme for substituting a registration fee for certain Customs duties, which I lately explained to the Legislative Council.

It is correctly and clearly stated that I decline to recommend or advocate this scheme. At the same time, "the Bill" is spoken of, it is termed *my* "proposition," "suggestion," "scheme," and the like, and pleas in its favour are practically dealt with as if urged by myself.

Now, there is no "Bill" at all, either brought forward or in existence, and I have not proposed or suggested any scheme, even without (as you rightly say) recommending it. What has happened is simply this. For some years past the idea that a registration fee would be a good solution of the Customs-duty question has been current, in commercial perhaps even more than in official circles. When the Customs difficulty became serious, I examined the idea carefully, and when all sorts of courses were being suggested (the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce mentioned no less than four as brought before him), I considered that I should be doing a public service by giving forth the result for public consideration. All the arguments which I found current, or which suggested themselves on either side, I have given in alternate paragraphs. One set of pleas must not be fathered on me more than the other, and I decline to adopt either as my own. If the matter be ably discussed, and the scheme either adopted or condemned by common consent, the way will be so much cleared towards a satisfactory solution of the main difficulty. T. C. HOPE.

March 21.

RECRUITING IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest a leading article in your paper of the 24th instant on the difficulty of getting recruits. Recruiting depends on the regiment. If it is a popular one, if by good chance it should be a local corps, recruiting is easy. A great deal depends on the corps being a local one. The station is its home, the regiment breeds its own recruits, and the men, when called on for service, leave willingly. Their families are safe in their own homes and among their own friends. In times of peace there are perhaps fifty unmed wars waiting for vacancies to occur. Boys who belong to the regiment are up in all its traditions, and already broken to discipline; some, perhaps, half way through their drills. In my regiment eighteen recruits were wanted, they were enlisted within two months, and as many more could be obtained within a like time; boys of good caste, and even with money of their own in many cases—not a Dher, Moochee, or Purwarce among them.

SILVER HAND.

Rurisabad, March 25.

AN UGLY VISITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If some of the dangers of the streets in England take the form of "falling tiles and chimney pots," we have dangers on our right roads here of no less formidable and very ugly character, is illustrated by the following true story:—

A few evenings ago, as a gentleman and his wife were driving home from the Apollo Bunder, and as they neared the Scotch Church a "twining subtle serpent" was seen heading its way towards the Sailors' Home, or perhaps into Captain Carew's compound Instantly the carriage was stopped, and out jumped the gentleman after the brute. Fortunately he had a good stout stick with him, and on coming up with the creature it erected itself with its deadly instinct, to attack its courageous assailant. Though he was at some disadvantage in the feeble twilight that prevailed, he succeeded in delivering a blow that caused the brute to recoil and fling itself several feet into the air with twistings and writhing, that showed how effective had been this first stroke. Another and another then rendered the creature helpless to do any mischief, when it was discovered to be a huge cobra, five feet in length! This "happy despatch" was consumated by its being removed into Captain Carew's compound, and there reduced by a blazing bonfire into the elements that by some mysterious mischance or satanic energy originally formed and animated so deadly an enemy of the human race.

After that bold intrusion on a much frequented road, where may we not expect to meet its mate and more of them?

"Execrable shape!
"That darest, although grim and terrible, advance
"Thy miscreated front athwart our way!"

VERITAS.

THE COAST PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interest of the public I deem it my duty to ask you to invite the attention of those whom it may directly concern, to the reckless manner in which the steamers of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company are allowed to ply between ports on this coast with passengers in excess of the number authorised by law.

I, together with a party of friends, had occasion to take passage in one of the steamers of the said company, the "Neara" from Goa, from which port this vessel started on the morning of Monday last, the 15th instant, with about 80 native passengers. At each port of call fresh passengers, from 100 to 150, were received on board for Bombay and intermediate ports, and, in the course of time, the number had increased to such an extent as very seriously to interfere with the comfort, and, I may add, the safety of the passengers, both the upper and lower decks being crowded to suffocation!

A gentleman of the Bombay Coast Guard service was a passenger on the occasion referred to, and, on nearing the port of Rutnagiri, this gentleman was observed to hoist a signal, which was shortly answered by another from a boat of the Salt Department, belonging, it was said, to the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, who presently came on board and caused a careful enumeration to be made of the passengers then on board. The result, I am told, was that an excess over the authorised number was discovered, whereupon the master of the steamer was informed that he had incurred a heavy penalty for thus infringing the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act, and he was accordingly cautioned against admitting any more passengers on the voyage, and further directed to proceed direct to Bombay, the terminal station. Thanks to the timely interference of the gentleman above-mentioned, no further overcrowding of the steamer was allowed, and we were enabled to proceed thence on our voyage to Bombay with less discomfort and inconvenience than would have otherwise been the case.

I would, in passing, remark that a certificate signed by an officer of the Bombay Customs, bearing date 13th March 1880, gives the list of "Neara" permission to carry, between ports south of Rewadunda, 416 passengers on the upper deck and 257 on the lower deck, making in all 673. And to and from ports north of Rewadunda 881!! By what process of measurement this vessel, of only 199 tons registered burthen, is allowed to carry so large a number under the Native Passenger Ships Act, is a question which the Bombay Custom authorities might justly be called upon to answer.

My object in calling attention to the matter is that the Customs Commissioner may cause due inquiry to be made into the facts above stated, and adopt whatever steps he may see fit to ensure a more rigid application of the Native Passenger Ships Act to the steamers of the company above mentioned.

It is commonly reported, and is also in the knowledge of many in Bombay (the agents of the company included), that overcrowding on board the said steamers is of almost daily occurrence, and it seems strange that the authorities immediately responsible for the prevention of such irregularities should evince so little regard for the safety of life and property by the lax supervision, which appears to obtain in respect to the native steam passenger traffic between ports on this coast.

Trusting that you will kindly take up the matter, with a view to proper action being taken in the right direction,

Bombay, March 19. A NATIVE.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Inquest regarding the death of Mr. Grondona, 2 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Delicate Ground," 9 p.m.; "A Quiet Family," 10 p.m.
Wilson's Circus, 4 p.m. and 9 p. m.
Apollo Bunder, Volunteers' Band, 5:30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived here on Saturday last:—Amoor (s.) from Cardiff; I. G. Dalhousie (s), Kurrachee; Deccan (s), Sydney. Yesterday:—Africa (s.), from Calcutta; Puttalla (s.), Bussorah; Java (s.). Delagoa Bay; Ophir, Mauritius; Thibet (s.), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on Saturday last:—Umballa (s.), to Kurrachee; Zambesi (s), Venice; Olympia (s.), Liverpool; Arrow (s.), Jamnuggur.

TRESPASS.—Sonoo Sharee Bavah, a noted character, was on Saturday last sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three months' rigorous imprisonment for wilfully trespassing in the dwelling house of Esau Adam.

THEFT.—Hoossin Peer Mahomed and Hoosein Yakoob were on Saturday last both convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing sundry articles of furniture, valued Rs. 20-4, belonging to Pearce, woman. They were each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Appa Yenkoo was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a quantity of linseed of the value of 12 annas, the property of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 27th inst:—Horses, 2 lame, 1 broken knees; bullocks, 1 lame, 8 sore necks. Total number of cases 12; amount of fines Rs. 61.

THE THEFT AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—Bhugwan Shibba, a *Soortee* hamal employed at the Esplanade Hotel, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a sovereign, valued Rs. 12, belonging to Mr. A Tillie, and was senten

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales gray dhoties, 8 yards.
7 cases prints.
5 bales shirtings.
on account and at the risk of Ardaseer Aspandiarjee—
L B } $ 13—264 oz. gold thread.
C }
On account of the concerned.
74 cases dhoties somewhat damaged.
By order of Ebrahim Peerkhan and on account and at the risk of Fidaally Moradally.
53 Gross throstle bobbin.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M.—Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra College, near Alexandra mills, at Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome richly carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a light mail phaeton with a pair of fast going grey Arab horses and set of plated mounted harness, &c., the property of Nawab Abdool Gumkhan, son of the late Nawab of Sucheen, proceeding up-country. The same comprises rich glass and crockery ware, best electroplated curry dishes, soup tureen, waiter, table candlesticks, table lamps, 1, 3, and 5 light hanging argand lustres, handsomely carved blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining, pier, washing and dressing tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room, dining room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, single and double screens, chest of drawers, clothes press, Madras pattern bedsteads, single cot, pictures, clocks, flower vases, table ornaments, pier and dressing glass, Brussels and Cambay carpets, dispense and bath room furniture, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A light mail phaeton.
A pair of fast going grey Arab horses.
A set of plated mounted harness.
The property is now on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March at 2 P.M.
A quantity of Unserviceable Ordnance Stores.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 32, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, Chowkey, the valuable and handsome carved French polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a small collection of choice plants, &c., the property of Captain T. Teed, Bombay Staff Corps, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruetstand, breakfast companion toastracks, hot water curry dishes, salvers, claret jug, table spoons and forks, ivory handled fish knives and forks and mother o'pearl handled dessert knives and forks, table chamber and piano candlesticks and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier side, wine, wash hand, dressing and writing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, low, and mallet and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, corner toilet stands, screens, hatstand, camp cots, wardrobes, chests of drawers, clothes presses, dressing glasses, Brussels and Cambay carpets, Duplex table and wall lamps, table ornaments, flower vases and pots, pictures, military uniform, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, books, a small collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.
Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COWASJEE PATEL STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 6th April at 4 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises.
All that piece or parcel or land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, consisting of one compartment situate in Cowajee Patel street, in the sub-district of Fort, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 85 square yards and 4-9th of a square yard or thereabouts and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 38 and now under No. 35, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 282 of quit and ground rent and bounded on the east by the Cowajee Patel Street, on the west by the house of Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Nadurahs, on the north by the house or compartment belonging to Avabai, widow of Byramjee Muncherjee Nadursha and on the south by the house of Furdoonjee Cursetjee Cama formerly in the occupation of the heirs of Heerjeebhoy Dunjeebhoy Cooper and now vacant.

SALE OF TWEET AND DHOTIES.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 11 A. M, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on account of whom it may concern near Pydhonee.
27 bales each 30dlbs Twist No. 11, 12, 20 and 30.
24 bales each 160 paire dhoties 16 yds 45 in. 3 lbs.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 5th April next, at 1 P.M., in the upper Saloons of Messrs. Soondy and Co., a very valuable collection of "Bric-a-Brac," selected by a collector of considerable experience and taste, from the most famous districts of Japan, consisting of fans, cabinets, lacquered articles, ivory carvings, bronze ornaments of quaint designs, porcelainware, &c., &c., forming altogether a collection seldom to be met with; and on TUESDAY, the 6th April a valuable collection of oil paintings by Dr. Sylvester, the Hon'ble Albert Hood and other artists, also Cashmere papier machi ware, consisting of tea-boys, work-boxes, paper cases, glove boxes, vases, &c., &c., a quantity of chased copperware, consisting of trays, tea sets, tankards, claret cups, muffiniers, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tarwady, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany slate billiard table with lamps, cues, balls, &c., by John Bennett & Co., a solid walnutwood brass bound full compass, semi-grand piano by Boosey & Co., an English-built 4 seated landau, a pair of handsome fast trotting serviceable bay Australian horses, set of plated mounted double harness, &c., &c., the property of W. R. Pratt, Esq., C.S., the same comprises rich thin star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as vegetable dishes containing 4 hot water curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, ice pitcher, waiter, fish-knives and forks, ivory handled table and dessert knives and forks, chamber, piano and table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture such as a dining table in 3 pieces for 24 persons, sideboard, pier, circular, oval, round tripod, card, & monkey, writing pressing and washing tables, dining and drawing room arm and wilthoutarm chairs, easy, folding and travelling chairs, centre ottoman reclining and couvres at on couches, hanging and table kerosine and argand lamps, billiard table, piano, iron and brass four posts bedsteads, camp cots, Brussels carpet, wardrobes cupboards cloth and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses bath tubs, towel horses, table ornaments, China and cane mattings, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English built 4 seated landau.
1 pair handsome fast trotting serviceable bay Australian horses, sets of double and single harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 12th April next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy Road, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood richly carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand brass bound pianoforte by Soundy and Co., first-rate oil paintings and table ornaments, handsome large glass fern-house, an English-built 4 seated open carriage by Hooper and Co., London, with a pair of fast-trotting high-caste Gray Australian mares and a set of brass mounted English double harness, an handsome English-built strong brougham by W. King & Co., of Long Acre, one very handsome high-caste grey Arab horse, one ditto ditto Bay Australian riding horse, sets of single and double harness, saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-General Hunter.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A. M. on the same day.
BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, SECOND FLOOR of the PREMISES No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort. It is very commodious, airy and thoroughly ventilated and well lighted, and suitable for a Solicitor's or Merchant's Office, being short way from the Customs House, Post Office, the Banks, and the High Court premises; could be let as a whole or in parts.
Several apartments, fit for Parsee families in Todd Street, Fort. A nice Bungalow at Poona, near the Railway Station. Rent moderate. Apply to
N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, a LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with an extensive Garden, to let at Tardeo, Breach Candy Road. Well suited for a large family.
Upper Floor Premises at Tardeo, Breach Candy Road, open on all sides, very airy and well suited for a family. Rent very moderate.
A large and commodious House, well adapted for large family or a Hotel, in Military Square, Fort. Apply to
N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872-No. 1, Church Gate Street.

NOTICES.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE

FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different actions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.
Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,
WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES.
Subscription Lists on Application.
Regular receipt of Publications guaranteed.

BOOKS.
Selections made periodically for Libraries.
Second-hand Books collected, and Rare Works searched for.
Liberal Discount off New Books for Cash.

STATIONERY AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.
For Office or Private use, Letter and Note Papers and Envelopes in the newest styles.
Arms, Crests, Monograms, Book Plates, Visiting and Invitation Cards, Official Seals, &c., &c.

STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
Purchased by experienced Buyers, and supplied on the terms of Co-operative Stores.

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE.
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—
PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... " 3 0 " " 7 doz.
Hogsheads.... 60 0 per hhd. "
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY, EX "CLAN LAMONT."
Price, Credit Rs. 17-0, Cash Rs. 16-10.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS, BOTTLERS, LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the World
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.
NET CASH CREDIT.
Rs a. Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz. 6 9..9 4 } Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz. 4 4..4 8 }
"BULL DOG" MARK—CAUTION.
Read Brothers of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint-owners of this Bottling mark, beg purchasers of "BULL DOG" ale or stout to see that their name is on the label, otherwise it is NOT bottled by them as it always has been.
ORDERS FOR this Presidency must be addressed only to the undersigned.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

FINE OLD SOLERA SHERRY.

WE have received, per S. S. VORTIGERN, a Shipment, for the first time, of the above superior, full-flavoured, old-fashioned, Sherry of undoubted quality; it has a good body, an excellent bouquet, is free from acidity, and is a most useful Wine. Being NINE YEARS old, it has a softness and elegance only to be found in wines of such maturity.
Price, Credit Rs. 30; Cash Rs. 28-12.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Oliquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole	" 53 8	" 56 8

STILL HOCKS.
FROM G. M. PASSEMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Nierstheimer	" 7 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	25 0
Hattenheimer	" 20 0	...
Hochheimer	" 26 12	...
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	...

*BRANDY.

Boulestine & Co's	Rs. 19 0	...
Muller Freres's Brandy	" 19 0	per doz. qts.
Fromy and Roueo's *** Cognac	" 28 8	..
E. Dessandler & Co. * Do.	" 24 0	..
Do. ** Do.	" 28 8	...

CLARETS.
FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	

BEER.

	per doz. pts.	Rs. a.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 4 12	Rs. 3 0
Norway Pale Ale	" 4 12	..
Kreunacher Export Beer	" 6 8	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	" 28 8	31 8
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky	" 24 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 9th February 1880.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PATENT
RUBBER HAND STAMP
promptly supplied at the Factory of the Anglo American Rubber Stamp Company,
MARINE STREET, BOMBAY,
used in the Bank of England, General Post Office, Government Offices, Railways, Banks, Companies, Professions, Families, and Businesses of all kinds, universally approved. Prices moderate. Excellence and Durability Guaranteed. Patterns and Prices post free on application.
Order that every one may fairly test the merits of our Lamp, we have introduced a small Specimen Stamp, AN ELEGANT INITIAL LETTER, suitable for note paper, envelope &c., comp ete, with Ink, in a neat box, for TWO RUPEES.

MILITAR DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH MARCH 1880.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
FORT WILLIAM, THE 3RD MARCH 1880.
NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, with reference to the advertisement of the 21st June, 1879, that the Government of India are prepared to PURCHASE about nine hundred and thirty five (935) HORSES suitable for army purposes during the year 1880-81, classed as follows:—
Class I.—Walers—595.
Medium Cavalry and Hussars } 137 | Field Artillery 134
Horse Artillery.....324
Class II—Country-breds—200.
As many as possible full grown horses; the remainder young stock between 2½ and 3½ years' old.
Class III.—Arabs and Persians—140.
Medium Cavalry and Hussars } 100 | Field Artillery 40
Horse Artillery .....
Total 935
The purchases will be made by Remount Agents at the stations named in the margin,

Calcutta	Bareilly
Allahabad	Umballa
Cawnpore	Lahore
Lucknow	Mooltan
Agra	Sialkot
Mirzar	Rawal Pindi
Meerut	Peshawar

Except under special circumstances, purchase will be made only between the 15th September and 28th February.
Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 7 years, except as regards country breds. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I and III, remounts three years' old and mares in foal will not be purchased.
After the expiration of three [3] years from the 21st June, 1879, greys will not be purchased for Horse or Field Artillery.
The average price for a remount has been fixed at Rupees five hundred and fifty [Rs. 550]. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.
(Signed) ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.
JOHN MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES OF EDMOND CHARPIE,

BOMBAY. Meadow Street. BOMBAY.

THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT WATCH

in strong, neat nickel-silver case, crystal front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION PATENT LEVER escapement, jewelled in Rubies, movement highly finished.
Price Rs. 25 only (cash) with TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE, sent FREE of Package and Postage to any part of India.
Pamphlet containing full descriptions sent FREE on application.
Up-country Orders should be accompanied by Remittance.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

JUST RECEIVED,
STOCKINGETTE,
FOR JERSEY COSTUMES.
INDIAN MUSLIN
AND
OATMEAL CLOTH.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

GO AND SEE
THE EASTER NOVELTIES
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
JUST RECEIVED
BY THE
S. S. TEHERAN.

NOTE ADDRESS:
MEIFFRE BROTHERS.
ESPLANDE CROSS ROAD. CRAWFORD MARKET.

HELMETS! HELMETS!!

A PERFECT PROTECTION FOR WEAR IN
THE JUNGLE, OUTSTATION OR HILLS.
DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

HOAR & CO.'S IMPROVED SHIKAR OR HUNTING HATS.

	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt, covered with Tan Flax, Leather Bound, with wide Brim, a useful District Hat	14 0
The same shape, covered with White Duck	14 0
Extra quality, made with Double layers of Cork, will resist the Hottest Sun, a splendid protection	16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork and Felt, covered Best White Drill	14 8
Extra Stout, with Double Cork Body	16 0
Best White Doe, Superior Finish	22 0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above	12 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Light Drab Felt, Shikar Shape	9 8
Drab Felt Helmets	12 8
Double Drab Felt Helmets, with patent easy fitting Inner Band	18 0
The same shape and make, with raised outside Felt Turban, a splendid protection	18 0

LADIES' HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Drab Felt Light, good Shape and perfect protection with Soft Silk Pad	12 8
Grey Felt on Pith Body, very Pretty Shape, good protection, Light, and finished in the best Style	12 8

THE TERAI HAT.

Extra Fine Drab Felt, Improved Shape.—{Ladies'	18 0
{Gents'	18 0

PITH HELMETS.
THE BEST QUALITY SOLID MADE.

Boys' or Girls'	4 8
Ladies' Riding	6 8
Gents' Shooting	6 8

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.
Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing the above Shapes, on application.
3, Rampart Row. } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

HARMONIUMS BY ALEXANDRE AND OTHER MAKERS.

Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 blowers	Rs. 120
Solid Walnut, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 blowers	150
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 blowers, and Expression Stop	160
Solid Mahogany do. do.	160
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 blowers, with Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	180
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 3 Stops	200
Solid Oak (Polished), 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 7 Stops, with Broad Reeds	250
Solid Oak, 8 Stops, with Wind Indicator, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C	300
Walnut, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops and Wind Indicator	300
Walnut, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 8 Stops	350
Solid Oak, Church Harmonium, Handsomely Carved, very Massive, five rows of Reeds, 18 Stops	600

NEW ALEXANDRE ORGAN.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Sixe 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep: 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops ..... Net Cash Rs. 325
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebutch Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ..... Net Cash Rs. 400

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides best finish, Walnut Case ..... Rs. 550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches: Height, 3 feet 7 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ..... Price Rs. 750
AMERICAN ORGAN, Two sets of Reeds. Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte, and Knee Swell...Price Rs. 300
Do. do. Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I, Forte II ..... Price Rs. 650

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTS' UNDERVESTS AND SOCKS.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are all made with Double Heels and Feet. The Undervests well stayed in the seams, to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

Fine Brown Cotton Socks	Doz. Rs. 8	8
Extra Super do. do.	" 11	8
Best Balbriggan, embroidered, colours	" 18	8
Lisle Thread, Fancy Stripes, very thin and cool	" 18	8
Brown Cotton, Plain Stripes	" 15	8
Light Colours, Fancy Stripes	" 17	8
Best Dark Grounds, Fancy Stripes	" 17	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	" 20	0
Extra Super, Grey, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made	" 22	0
Fine Saxony Merino, Grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	" 20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow Stripes	" 22	0
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool, pure wool	" 25	8
Dress Socks, best Black Silk	Pair 8	8
Knickerbocker Hose, Stout Handknit	" 3	12

VEST AND PANTS.

Grey Scotch Lambswool Undervests	Each 5	8
Grey Scotch Lambswool Under Pants	" 5	0
Stout Merino Undervests	" 5	0
Stout Merino Pants	" 5	0
Gauze Merino Vests	½ doz. 12	0
Super Gauze Merino Vests	" 24	0
Gauze Merino Pants	Pair 5	0
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers	" 2	0
Cardigan Jackets hand-knitted	10-8 to " 12	8

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Gents' White Ringwood Gloves	" 2	4
Gents' Brown Do.	" 2	4
Gents' Colored Cloth Gloves	" 1	4
Warm Mufflers	" 2	0
Gents' Dogskin Gloves	per pair 2	8
Gents' Stout Tan Driving Gloves	" 3	8
Gents' White Military Doe Gloves	" 3	8
Gents' White Kid Gloves, best quality	" 2	8
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 2 Buttons	" 2	12

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES MANUFACTURED BY

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, 3 plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality	Rs. 375	
Ditto Gold, semi-hunting ditto	" 350	
Ditto do. crystal-faced	" 325 and 350	
Ditto do. second quality	" 280	
Gold Watches, not keyless	from 150	to 250

A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar watches from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,800.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.

Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases	Rs. 185	to 360
Gold crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance	from 180	to 200
Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, ½ hunting and hunting	" 50	to 120
Ladies Watches, set with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents	" 100	to 800

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good useful watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled, and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

INTIMATION.

We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, therefore giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT:—MR. F. J. BRANDON.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to National Bank.

PRETTY LOVE TOKENS.
POSY RINGS.

"Is this a prologue, or the posy of a ring?"—HAMLET [Act iii. Scene 2].

Indeed, at first man was a treasure;
A box of jewels, shop of rarities,
A ring whose posie was my pleasure."—*Herrick.*

"*About a noop of gold, a paltry ring*
That she did give me; whose posey was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—*Shakespere.*

Posy Rings with appropriate mottoes, consisting chiefly of a very simple sentiment as "TRUE"IN"HARTS" "Joy be with you." "God sent her me my wife to be." "The gift is small but love is all." "Endless as this shall be our bliss." "I wish to thee all joy may be." "This and my heart." "Time shall tell I love thee well." "Love is strong as death." Auld Lang Syne." "While Life endures, I will be yours." In thee my choice I do rejoice." Mizpah." &c., &c., priced Rs. 25 each net.

GEM RINGS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Single Stone Brilliants in Gipsy or Claw Setting, Rs. 68, 81, 130, 180, 200, 225, net. Five Stones or three, all Brilliants, or Brilliants and Coral, Brilliants and Emeralds, Brilliants and Rubies, or five Emeralds, or Rubies only, priced from Rs. 50 to 2,000. A very large collection of cheap gem rings from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS.
Rs. 2 to Rs. 30.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Set according to taste, with Sardonyx, Blood Stone, red or white Cornelian, Lapis-Lazali Striped or Table Onyx, Agate, &c. Rs. 26 to Rs. 80.
Bombay, 19th March 1880.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers, all fast colours and durable material.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.
Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock of new patterns.*
Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen,* per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold,* Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete suit.
" Silk and Wool "	" 18-8	" "
" Oxford Cloth	" 11	" "
" Zephyr Cloth	" 11	" "
" Silk	" 25	" "

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.
PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

CASSIPORE SUGAR.

CONTINUAL supplies of these pure Sugars in PATENT WATERPROOF BAGS are kept at the godowns of the undersigned. Present rates are as follows:—

1st white finest Crystal	10 lbs. Bag	Rs. 2-1	per Bag
"	40 "	8-0	"
Graniy Yellow	10 "	12-12	"
"	40 "	1-10	"
	40 "	6-2	"

Samples may be seen at the office. No order executed unless accompanied by cash.
MIRZA ABDUL HOSSEIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.
26, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—MR. JAMES MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD,
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—MR A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants
Head Mistress—MRS SMEATON,
Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
French Master—SIGNOR PEDRAZA.
R. JEFFREY, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }
Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, January, 1879.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1880.

CONSECRATION OF A TOWER OF SILENCE AT BILLIMORA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BILLIMORA, MARCH 26.

THE town of Billimora, situated in the Gaekwar's territories at a distance of 135 miles from Bombay on the B. B. and C I. Railway line, has a population of from 600 to 700 Parsees. For the exposure of the dead among them, they had but one Tower of Silence built on a picturesque site, such as is almost always chosen for structures of this description, situated at the distance of about a mile and-a-half from the town and less than a quarter of a mile from the railway station. Built nearly eighty years ago, the structure lately showed two ugly cracks in different parts, and the Zoroastrians of Billimora became apprehensive that further damage would render the Tower unfit for the exposure of the dead. The leading men among them sought the advice of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, a well-known millionaire of Bombay, and with his co-operation a subscription list was opened for the cost of building a new Tower and circulated in Bombay and the chief places in Gujrat where Parsees reside. Excavations for the foundations of a new tower were made, and the "tanna" or inaugural ceremony was performed on the 8th March 1879 in the presence of a large concourse of Zoroastrians. The contract for building the Tower was given to Messrs. Framjee and Dorabjee Hormusjee Guzdar, contractors of Bombay, for Rs. 20,000, and they satisfactorily completed the work in a year. The new Tower is situated about 300 yards from, and to the south of the old Tower. The space at our disposal does not admit of a detailed description of the general principles of construction, the internal arrangements, &c., of a Tower of Silence; but we may state for the information of those who feel curious on the subject that a full description will be found in the *Bombay Gazette* of 6th March 1878, given in connection with the latest Tower built at Naosaree. The new Tower at Billimora is 137 feet in circumference and rises to a height of 17 feet above the level of the ground. The central well is 9 feet deep; the foundations were laid 12 feet below the level of the ground; and the thickness of the parapet is one foot. The stone receptacles or "open stone coffins" are 72 in number, being 36 for grown-up persons and 36 for children, the intervening space between each being one foot and nine inches. The entrance door, four by five feet, faces due east; and the shutters are of sheet iron. Its top has a segmental arch with a horizontal bed upon which rests a marble tablet containing the following inscription in the Gujeratee language:—"May God be our protector. This Tower of Silence was built out of subscriptions raised among the Zoroastrians of Billimora and the Zoroastrian community generally for the use of all deceased Zoroastrians." The dates of the Hindoo, Parsee, and English months as well as the respective years are given in the tablet. The Tower is built of ashlars of solid black granite. The land belonging to the Parsees, on which the old and new Towers stand, measures twelve acres.

The morning of Friday, the 26th inst. had been appointed for the performance of the "jusson" or grand thanksgiving ceremony. The consecration ceremony, which preceded it, was of a complex character in its religious aspect. It consisted of minor ceremonies which commenced on Tuesday and were repeated on Wednesday and Thursday. Three pairs of priests, with a fourth pair acting as a relief-party, went down the deep central well of the Tower; and in front of trays filled with fruit, flowers, and glasses containing milk and liqueurs of various colours, sat praying during the twenty-four hours of the day and night with brief intermissions. They lived during the performance of the ceremony upon the ground, and were not at liberty to go out of the enclosure for fear of pollution by contact with professors of another religion. Extensive preparations had been made for the grand ceremony of Friday morning. At some distance to the south-east of the Towers, spacious marquees had been erected at the expense of the Parsee Punchayet of Billimora for the accommodation of the numerous visitors; and a large number of huge earthen chatties of drinking water had been sunk in the ground for their convenience. The marquees were curiously constructed with an eye to economy: the walls were of common matting, while dry plantain leaves, closely knitted, formed the roofs and afforded excellent shelter from the sun. Hotels which provided food at cheap rates, and shops for the sale of every description of sweetmeat, fruit, and nick-nacks, had been opened by private individuals in long lines skirting the public road from the station to the Towers enclosure. The roads leading from the station to the enclosure on one side, and to the town on another, as well as the principal streets were gay with bunting. Flags and bannerets fixed to the ends of long bamboo spikes, stuck into the ground at short distances from each other, afforded evidence of the general rejoicing in which even the Hindoo and Mahomedan residents participated without stint or restraint. Long lines of public bullock hackeries carrying the sight-seers to and from the station, raised clouds of dust in the roads. Special trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which arrived on Friday morning in time for the grand ceremony, brought about 2,000 and 1,500 pilgrims from Broach and Bombay respectively to swell the numbers of those who had arrived some days previously. An unusual strain was put upon the time and energies of the station master and his subordinates; but they acquitted themselves creditably without the slightest mischance or accident occurring. Another large marquee, divided into three parallel compartments, had been erected close by the new Tower of Silence for the performance of the grand thanks-giving ceremony. From an early hour, the Dustoors and priests occupied the middle compartment, squatting themselves in parallel rows on the ground which was covered with matting and carpets. The two outer or flank compartments were filled to overflowing with a closely-packed mass of spectators, of whom there must have been at least five thousand. A portion of the middle compartment, beyond the lines of the priests engaged in the ceremony, had been screened off for Parsee ladies and children who desired to get a view of the proceedings. The two chief priests officiating at the ceremony sat facing each other in front of a large copper-brass censer containing fire which was fed with sandalwood and benzoin. Large copper brass and silver trays, filled with fruits, flowers, and glasses filled with milk, liqueurs, and water, were also placed before the officiating priests. There they sat more than an hour engaged in a solemn hallelujah of praise, chanting prayers which invoked Divine blessing upon the work completed that day. Prominent among the assembly of laymen were Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta, Mr. Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and two or three other Parsees of Bombay; also the Desais of Naosaree, and the members of the Parsee Punchayet of Billimora. On the conclusion of the "jusson" ceremony, which lasted from 8-30 till about 9-30 A. M.,

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, addressing the assembled Parsees and priests, said.—Gentlemen of the Parsee community, I beg leave to inform you on this occasion that the Tower of Silence now in use was built at her husband's expense by the wife of the late Mobed Rustomjee Bomanjee Bottlewalla Cowasbamnana, nephew of Burjor Bachajee, and being consecrated in the year of Vikramaditya 1858, Yezdejardi 1,170 (about eighty years ago,) was made over for the use of Parsees. It is not in a sound condition at present, there are two ugly cracks in it, and it is not likely to be fit for use much longer. Hence the necessity for building a new Tower of Silence having become evident, the heads of the Zoroastrian community of Billimora, Messrs. Rustomjee Limjeebhoy, Rustomjee Colabhoy, Limjeebhoy Hormusjee, Byramjee Framjee, and Rustomjee Motabhoy, requested me to co-operate with them for the purpose of building a new Tower; and a subscription list was at once opened. The contract was given to Framjee and Dorabjee Hormusjee Guzdar, and the inaugural ceremony for laying the foundations was performed on Saturday the 8th March, 1879. The work of building the Tower then proceeded under the supervision of the above-named trustees, and has, I am happy to say, been now brought to a close. (Cheers.) I thank you all for your attendance at the pious work of the consecration of the Tower which has just been concluded. (Cheers) In connection with the building of the tower the abovenamed contractors have not only taken great trouble, but have at their own cost built a "sagdee" (*i.e.* a prayer-house facing a Tower of Silence,) sunk a well, purchased and presented a piece of land to the trustee, &c.; and I take this opportunity of publicly thanking Messrs. Framjee and Dorabjee Guzdar. (Applause.) The total sum subscribed for the Tower up to this day amounts to Rs. 18,000; and I have to request generous-hearted Zoroastrians to come forward to make up the deficiency (about Rs. 2,000.), I must also thank the trustees for the great trouble they have taken not only in connection with the building of the Tower, but also in getting subscriptions. (Continued applause.)

A young Parsee, on behalf of the Parsee Punchayet of Billimora, read an address expressing their obligations to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to whose purse and exertions the successful completion of the Tower was mainly due, and invoking God's choicest blessings upon him and his numerous progeny for taking a leading part and giving all possible assistance in the holy work of building Towers of Silence in several places in Western India. The same young man read another address thanking the contractors in the name of the inhabitants of Billimora not only for the satisfactory manner in which they had built the new Tower, but also for the benefits they had conferred upon the town in seven different instances.

Mr. Dorrabjee Hormusjee Guzdar acknowledged thanks, after which shawls were presented in the name of the Billimorias to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and to Messrs. Framjee and Dorabjee Hormusjee Gazdar together with a gold watch. Mr. Dinshaw presented shawls to the head of the Punchayet and to the high priest of Naosaree. The presentations were made amidst much cheering and sincere manifestations of joy.

A Parsee, hailing from the village of Nargore, then addressed the assembly on the necessity that existed for building a Tower of Silence at Nargore, to which Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, he said, had promised all possible assistance, and begging the Zoroastrians to subscribe to a fund for the purpose, to which about Rs. 5,000 had already been subscribed, and for which about Rs. 15,000 more were still wanted.

Mr. Eduljee Maneckjee Nilgbariwalla and Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee subscribed Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 respectively towards the deficiency in the cost of the new Billimora Tower. Dustoor Rustomjee Kaikobad, the uncle of the Dustoor of Naosaree, informed the assembly that the Dustoor Saheb would be happy to present, in order to make up the deficiency, all the monies thrown into the Tower on the occasion of the inaugural ceremony in March 1879 as well as the present consecration ceremony. The announcement was received with continued cheering, and then the immense mass of piety-professing Zoroastrians dispersed in different directions,—those who had not already made obeisances inside the Tower eagerly making a way for themselves—as though they were about to enter the gates of paradise—among the hundreds whom they overtook on the flight of stone steps. It ought to have formed an interesting, highly important point for the ministers of the Zoroastrian creed who were present in that vast sea of humanity to enquire how many parts of it had, in sight of the abodes of the dead, been led by the solemnity of the occasion to turn their thoughts from worldly pursuits to the furtherance of their eternal interests? How many were there whom the sight of the Towers and proximity to the ashes of their ancestors inspired with holy emotions more than transient, or confirmed the wavering in the resolve to subordinate all earthly advantages to the undying bliss of a future life, and to pass the rest of their days in consonance with the pious exhortation of the poet?

> "So live that, when thy summons comes to join
> The innumerable caravan which moves
> To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
> His chamber in the silent halls of death,
> Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
> Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
> Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

How many such were there present at that ceremony of consecrating the abode of the dead? The reply must be—few, very few. As Young remarks, "all men think all men mortal but themselves." So with many of those who witnessed the grand ceremony and visited the Tower, the resolve inspired by the solemnity of the occasion to lead a righteous and virtuous life melted probably soon afterwards when they got again within reach of the dizzy round of gaieties and pleasure. And there was no minister of religion, no lover of his race, who, regardless of personal comfort, should seek to employ the intellectual gifts with which Heaven had blessed him in order to wean those crowds from bodily enjoyment to a contemplation on such a fitting occasion of the sublime truths of religion. Let us hope, however, that some of them, if not many, carried away with them from the precincts of the Towers purifying, ennobling impressions sufficiently lasting to make them wiser in religious knowledge and truer servants of God.

On the arrival of the mixed train from Bombay at the Billimora station about 4-30 p. m., many of those who had come by the special train from Broach that morning shewed an anxiety to return to their homes at once instead of waiting for the return special to Broach, which was timed to leave about four hours later. Nearly two thousand persons applied for tickets by the mixed train. The resources at the disposal of the station master were put to the severest strain, but he shewed himself equal to the emergency that had arisen. The applicants for tickets were dissuaded from making a general rush upon the ticket office; a large number of carriages were added to the mixed train, and in a short time all were accommodated and sent rejoicing on their way home. By the special train which left for Broach about 8 p. m., an almost equally large number of passengers left Billimora. Next went the special train to Bombay, the passengers by which were not so many as might have been expected. By the Ahmedabad mail train, which started from the Billimora station at 11 p. m., many of the visitors left for places on the Bombay side. All the arrangements in connection with the extraordinary passenger traffic that had arisen were superintended by Mr. Tudball, Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway; and it is satisfactory to notice that they were carried through without any hitch or accident. The new Tower of Silence will be kept open a few days more for the special behoof of those who had been precluded from making their obeisances on the day of the consecration.

OFFICERING OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of the 10th instant you publish a long article explanatory of what you believe to be the substance of the recommendations of the recent *Indian* Army Commission. You state that you "have been at some pains to procure all the information that can possibly be obtained on this important subject." I take it, therefore, that you are about right in your statements. This being so, I would offer the following remarks on one of the main, or, as you term it, "most important" points, namely, the "*future officering of the native army.*" On this point you praise the work of the Commission, but I venture to assert that, if their recommendation is as you state, than they have missed solving one of the great problems put before them.

Briefly stated the system proposed is *promotion by seniority*:

(1). On regimental lists, consisting of three or four battalions of 10 officers, each 30 or 40 officers.

(2). On general lists, of officers in each army corps employed on the staff.

Now, take up an army list of any of the three Presidencies for the period just before the Mutiny, or look at the state of promotion on the regimental lists of the old Company's artillery and engineers at that time, or at that of the present Royal regiments of artillery and engineers on the home establishment, or if you like, examine the state of promotion in the home army after the abolition of purchase and before the Warrant of 1877. From all these you will clearly see that promotion *by seniority* is a failure, if you wish to obtain efficient officers in each rank at ages when their best powers are available. Lieutenants of 18 years, captains of 30 years, majors of 35 years, and lieutenant colonels of 38 years service, was the ordinary state of things in the old Company's army, notwithstanding the existence of bonus funds, now illegal, for accelerating promotion by buying out senior officers. Such a result could not be tolerated in the present day.

Again, what does the *Royal Commission* (1877) on the effect of the abolition of purchase in the home army say? It concludes that, promotion by seniority cannot be entertained for a moment. Going on to fix, as had already been done in India, and elsewhere, the proper periods, of 12, 20, and 26 years' service, at which the ranks of captain, major, and lieutenant colonel should respectively be reached, *that* Commission laid down certain rules to secure this result. Yet, in face of the evidence recorded in the report of this Royal Commission, and of the *mass* of past evidence and experience against it, you would have us believe that the *Indian* Army Commission has positively recommended the retrograde movement towards promotion *by seniority*, on much smaller lists than those of the Royal Artillery in England, where it has failed.

I shall be curious to see what reasons are given for arriving at this recommendation, or whether any at all are put forward. I cannot think upon what grounds it can be substantiated.

Surely, the proper way to arrive at something satisfactory in solving this question is, to put before competent actuaries the following problem. Given so many officers, of each rank, required for carrying on the work of the army, &c., the age at which they enter the service, the rules that they shall obtain promotion to the ranks of captain, major, and lieutenant colonel after 12, 20, and 26 years' service, respectively, and considering the rates of mortality, accident, &c., among such a number, ask what surpluses will arise over requirements in each rank annually? when such surpluses will commence? and in what ratio of increase or decrease will they occur over a period of, say 50 years? Having obtained a reply to this problem recommendations for legislation should be confined to the means to be adopted for providing for such surpluses. I believe that the proposed new pension rules, if published, will considerably simplify the consideration of such means.

NOT ONE OF THE FUTURE OFFICERS.

Calcutta, March 18.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 13th to the 19th instant, 10 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 239 Hindoos, and 50 Mahomedans died in Madras, a total of 308 persons; the average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years being 257 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 36 from small-pox, 7 from measles, 79 from fever, 26 from dysentery, 13 from diarrhœa, and 147 from other diseases. The population according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 40·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 33·7 per 1,000 per annum.

THE DEATH OF MR. GRONDONA.

THE adjourned inquiry touching the death of the late Mr. Grondona was held at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon by the city Coroner, Dr. Blaney. Mr. Hearn watched the case on behalf of the Government, Mr. Gill appeared for Mr. Bristed (who is out on open bail) and Mr. Payne represented Dr. Lorigiola. The following evidence was given:—

Paul Francis Pimento said—I am dispenser to Messrs. Kemp and Co., Chemists, Fort, and I attend the Malabar Hill establishment every other night. I have been a dispenser 16 years, and have been with Messrs. Kemp nearly five years. I was not educated under the Government education department. I am a senior dispenser under Mr. Bristed.

The Coroner—Do you recognize this prescription?

Witness—I do. On Saturday last it was brought to the dispensary in the Fort by a sepoy. It was brought between ten and eleven in the forenoon. It was given to me by the sepoy. I took it to Mr. Bristed, as I could not read it. He ordered me to weigh out at once 30 grains of hydrochlorade of morphia and to dissolve it in 200 minims of distilled water. Then Mr. Bristed gave me a blue stoppered bottle, of half an ounce capacity. The bottle was like the one produced. He also gave me the label on the bottle. I weighed out 30 grains of hydrochlorade of morphia and added 200 minims of distilled water. I put the mixture over a spirit lamp, and the morphia was then dissolved by the heat. I put the mixture into the blue bottle, on which I put the label given me by Mr. Bristed. I then gave the bottle to Mr. Bristed, who gave it to the sepoy who brought the prescription. When Mr. Bristed gave me the label the writing now on it was there; the words were—"The hypodermic injection, M. Grondona, Esq."

A Juror—When you poured the solution into the bottle did you notice a deposit on the neck of the bottle?

Witness—I did not.

The Coroner—The mixture was then hot, I suppose.

Witness—It was.

Mr. Gill—You took the prescription because you could not read it; if you could have read it, would you have made it up?

Witness—It is the rule in the dispensary to take all prescriptions relating to any poison to Mr. Bristed.

The Coroner—Suppose it was an ordinary prescription that you could read and it did not relate to poison, would you take it to Mr. Bristed?

Witness—In that case I should make it up myself.

Mr. Gill—Is that a rule of the establishment?

Witness—It is always done.

Mr. Gill—Did you try to read the prescription?

Witness—I tried to read it before I took it to Mr. Bristed, but I could not do so.

The Coroner—Did you take it to Mr. Bristed because you could not read it or because it dealt with poison?

Witness—Because I could not read it.

Mr. Gill—Could you read the word before the figures?

Witness—I took it for "grama."

The Coroner—What do you understand by "grama."

Witness—One grama is equal to 15 grains, I think; I am not sure of the meaning of the word.

Mr. Gill—What weight did you take it to be?

Witness—I have heard the French word "grama," but I do not know what it means.

Mr. Gill—Could you make out the word before the symbol ten?

Witness—I could not.

Mr. Gill—Could you make out the first line; could you tell whether it was a prescription for a poisonous drug?

Witness—I thought it might mean chloryde of morphia.

Mr. Gill—When was this prescription copied into the prescription book, before or after it was made up?

Witness—After.

Mr. Gill—When do you say Mr. Bristed entered it?

Witness—Before I made it up. It was written in the book and was then given to me.

Mr Gill—Did Mr Bristed make any calculation of the strength of the medicine at the time?

Witness—I cannot say. I merely saw him copy it into the book.

Mr. Gill—Are all the poisons in sent from Kemp's establishment put in blue bottles bearing the words "not to be taken" on them?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Gill—These blue bottles are used for drugs to be externally applied?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Gill—What heat did it take to dissolve the morphia.

Witness—The water did not boil, I think; when I gave the bottle to the sepoy it was warm.

Mr. Gill—How long did it take to prepare the prescription?

Witness—About five or ten minutes.

Mr. Gill—What condition is the mixture in when it cools; does the morphia settle?

Witness—I have never seen such mixture after it has been allowed to cool.

Mr Gill—How long have you been under Mr. Bristed?

Witness—I have been under Mr. Bristed since he has been with Mr. Kemp—about three years.

Mr. Gill—Does he exercise strict supervision over the compounders?

Witness—He does. No prescription leaves the premises without his seeing it. He will not allow talking while we are compounding. He is very watchful.

Mr. Payne—What did you say to Mr. Bristed when you took him the prescription?

Witness—I said I could not read it. I said "It seems to be written in the Italian language, or French." I said also that the word looked like "grain" but I could not make it out.

Mr. Payne—Was that the only word you called his attention to?

Witness—I could not make it out. It was the only word I called attention to.

Mr. Payne—Was that the only word you had doubt about?

Witness—No, I could not read the whole prescription.

Mr. Payne—And then he told you immediately what it was?

Witness—He read it to himself, then he went and entered it in to the book, and then he told me what it was.

Mr. Payne—He looked at it, can you say that he read it?

Witness—He appeared to read it.

Mr. Payne—Is this the book (produced) that the prescription was entered in?

Witness—It is. I did not see the entry myself.

Mr. Payne—Did you make up the prescription from your remembrance of what Mr. Bristed told you?

Witness—I did. Mr. Bristed saw me weighing it out into the mortar.

Mr. Payne—Did you call his attention to the large quantity of morphia and the difficulty of dissolving it?

Witness—When he gave me the instructions he told me to dissolve it by heat. I did not say anything to him about the large quantity of morphia.

Mr. Payne—Do you mark the prescriptions to show who is the compounder?

Witness—There is no particular mark.

Mr. Payne—Look at that prescription; is there anything there to show that you made it up?

Witness—It is made up by Kemp & Co., but there is nothing on it to show that I compounded it.

Mr. Payne—In whose handwriting is the entry 83,919 under date 5th December 1879?

Witness—That is in Mr. Bristed's handwriting.

Mr. Payne—I wish to state that it will be shown in the course of evidence that a prescription having on it the word "grana," and written by the same doctor has previously been made up at Messrs. Kemp's.

Mr. Gill objected to Mr. Payne's making that statement. He should wait until the evidence was produced.

Mr. Payne—In the prescription entered in this book you will find an entry hydrochloryde of morphia two grains as part of the prescription.

Witness—Yes, I see it.

Mr. Payne—Look at this line; can you read it?

Witness—I see some word there, but I can't make it out. I can make out the word hydrochlorate.

Mr. Payne—Look at the measure, can you make that out?

Witness—I cannot make out the quantity.

Mr. Payne—Do you recollect that on the day on which you made up the prescription that Dr. Lorigiola coming to the dispensary with Dr. Barbavara?

Witness—I do.

Mr. Payne—Did you see Dr. Lorigiola speaking to Mr. Kemp?

Witness—I did.

Mr. Payne—Did the doctor bring the bottle?

Witness—I do not know. I saw Mr. Kemp give Dr. Lorigiola a large bottle of coffee.

Mr. Payne—Were you asked what you had put into the bottle?

Witness—I was not asked by anybody. I heard some mistake had been made.

Mr. Payne—Did you see Mr. Kemp examine the prescription book?

Witness—I saw both Mr. Kemp and Mr. Bristed look into the prescription book while the doctor was there.

Mr. Payne—Did you see Mr. Kemp with a bottle in his hand?

Witness—I did not notice.

Mr. Payne—After the doctor went away did you see Mr. Kemp with a bottle in his hand?

Witness—No. I went just afterwards to Malabar Hill.

Mr. Payne—Who told you to go to Malabar Hill?

Witness—It was the proper time and no one told me to go.

Mr. Payne—You said you went away just after the doctors left?

Witness—Soon afterwards.

Mr. Payne—Did you see the bottle after the doctor left?

Witness—I did not.

Mr. Payne—In the interval where did you remain?

Witness—I was very busy, I cannot say. I was moving about from one room to another.

Mr. Payne—How many compounders are on duty in the day time at the Fort establishment?

Witness—I don't know the exact number, more than twelve. There are four compounders employed in the dispensing department downstairs.

Mr. Hearn—Were you relieved by another compounder at three o'clock?

Witness—I was not.

Mr Hearn—And you go to Malabar Hill every other night?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Hearn—How long were you boiling the morphia solution?

Witness—One or two minutes.

Mr. Hearn—About the word "grama" you have heard, you say that it is a word in the French language. Have you ever learnt that language.

Witness—No, I have heard our compounders talking about the word.

Mr. Hearn—In your experience as a compounder have you seen any prescription in the French language?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Hearn—In Bombay?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Hearn—Have you seen the word "grama" in any of the prescriptions?

Witness—I do not remember.

Mr. Hearn—Does it occur to you often or seldom to be unable to read a prescription?

Witness—Almost daily prescriptions come that I cannot read.

The Coroner—Does that occur at the Malabar Hill dispensary?

Witness—I have received such prescriptions there.

Mr. Hearn—What is your rule in these cases?

Witness—They are sent to the Fort establishment.

Mr. Hearn—Does no one live at Malabar Hill? Who is your superior?

Witness—Mr Bristed lives there at night.

Mr. Hearn—I understand you are only at Malabar Hill at night.

Witness—No, one day I am there and the other day in the Fort.

Mr Hearn—Have you ever had occasions to send prescriptions down to the Fort at midnight?

Witness—Whenever Mr. Bristed is late in coming to Malabar Hill then I send the prescription to the Fort.

Mr. Hearn—And what is your rule when Mr. Bristed is not in the Fort.

Witness——Then we give the prescription to Mr. Kemp.

Mr. Hearn—And if neither is present?

Witness—Then they wait.

Mr. Hearn—Besides Mr. Kemp and Mr. Bristed is there no other European supervisor in the Fort establishment?

Witness—No other.

Mr. Hearn—Were the three prescriptions produced made up by Messrs. Kemp and Co?

Witness—Yes, they were made up at the Fort establishment. I can tell that they were made up there by the die impressions upon them.

Mr. Hearn—Have you ever seen them before?

Witness—I do not remember them, I cannot read them.

Mr. Hearn—Can you say at all what the ingredients are, and can you make out the words denoting the quantity?

Witness—I cannot make out the quantity exactly. I can see the word "one scrupulum," I can see "morphia," but I could not read it perfectly. I cannot make out the quantity.

[Three prescriptions were then put in, and witness said they were entered in the prescription book in the handwriting of Mr. Bristed.]

Mr. Hearn—Did you ever before dissolve 30 grains of morphia in 200 minims of water?

Witness—I don't remember having done so.

Mr. Hearn—Were you not at the time rather astonished at the strength of the solution?

Witness—I was not surprised at the strength because doctors have prescribed morphia as strong as that.

Mr. Hearn—Is that about the proportion that is usually given?

Witness—I have before prepared solution of the same strength, but not the same quantity.

Mr. Hearn—Does that answer refer to hypodermic injection?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Hearn—Was that acetate or hydrochloryde of morphia.

Witness—I have prepared both.

Mr. Hearn—And by what process did you dissolve the hydrochloryde?

Witness—By heat.

Mr. Hearn—You told Mr. Gill just now that this was the first time you had ever dissolved hydrochlorate of morphia in hot water?

The Coroner—You said just now that you could not say whether hydrochloryde forms a deposit when cold?

Witness—As soon as it is prepared we send it away, and do not see the result.

The Coroner—Is it true that you have often made mixtures of hydrochloryde of morphia for hypodermic injections.

Witness—I have made such mixtures.

Gualtero Lorigiola, physician, surgeon, and occulist, whose evidence was interpreted by Professor Pedrosa, said—I have an M. D. diploma from the University of Pavia. It has been vised of the British Consul at Genoa I obtained that diploma, in 1858. I also produce my diploma as surgeon. I have a diploma as occulist. I have been in Bombay since the 19th inst. I came by the Singapore. I have been in Bombay four times before as surgeon of ships in the Rubattino line. I was educated first in Pavia and continued my education in Paris, London, Vienna, Leipsic, Berlin, and Dresden. I was on friendly terms with the deceased. I did not exactly come to Bombay at his recommendation, I came chiefly for the benefit of the sea voyage. Afterwards I told Mr Grondona that I liked the climate, and he told me in a matter of-fact way, "Well if you like, it why don't you come and settle here?" He also told me, "If you settle here, I shall do my best to help you." He took a great interest in my welfare. Encouraged by that I came here. I can almost say that every time I came to Bombay I prescribed for him. I cannot recollect what sort of medicine I prescribed for him.

The Coroner—Had he been seriously ill on those occasions?

Witness—No, the ailments were very slight.

The Coroner—Did you see him on the 19th.

Witness—I went to great him at his office on that day, at about two o'clock.

The Coroner—Was he quite well then?

Witness—He complained of being out of sorts in a general way. I did not prescribe for him then. I only advised him then to take a purgative. I left him after a few moments. When I left him I told him I would see him again on the morrow. The next morning he came himself at about half past eight. I was then staying at Mr. Muraglia's.

The Coroner—What did he say?

Witness—He came to tell us that he was to go to dinner on board the Singapore, and that the next day he was going to Elephanta and would take me with him. He said he felt a pain in his right knee on the inner side of the joint, and if he did not feel better he would not be able to go on board the Singapore or to go to Elephanta. He was limping, because he felt the pain. I examined the knee.

The Coroner—What was the matter with it?

Witness—I examined the knee and I found that the

Digitized by Google
on 27 June, 2017

pain must come from neuralgia. I told him he must suffer a little, but it was not serious, and that must prescribe an anodyne friction. Then Mr. Muraglia said,—I have a liniament which I have tried and found, very beneficial, and he fetched it. Before applying the liniament I examined and I ascertained it consisted of tincture of arnica, chloroform, and glycerine. As it was a harmless stuff I rubbed some into his knee. I rubbed in and half a table spoon ful. I first rubbed it with my fin[illegible] and then with a piece of cloth. I then said—If [illegible] it beneficial, well and good; if not we will try [illegible] else, Mr Grondoma replied that he wante[illegible] soon as he wished to go to Elephanta to-[illegible] I said I will give you an hypodermic injection of morphia which will pnt you all right. When I had rubbed in the liniament he went away, After I had told him I would call upon him later in the day to see how le was getting on.

The enquiry was then adjourned to Monday.

THE TOWN COUNCIL AND THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

MR. NOWROJEE.—If he had refused the Municipal Commissioner might not have allowed him to continue longer at his post.

Mr. Kirkham said the profession to which he belonged would have said whether or not he (Mr. Forde) had acted properly. Mr. Walton had requested in his very first letter that the matters might be referred to the arbitration of three professional men, but this had never been done, therefore he submitted Mr. Walton had not had a fair trial on the engineering questions involved. It was true Mr. Nowrojee had expressed regret that Malabar Hill stone had been substituted for Sewree stone, and when he (Mr. Kirkham) asked him why he regretted the change he said that by the substitution the stability of the work had been impaired, and they would have a less efficient reservoir than they otherwise would have had.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—At a higher cost.

Mr. Kirkham—Quite so. Mr. Nowrojee knows all about the stone and is quite prepared and eager to pass judgment. He (Mr. Kirkham) could not go so fast. But surely Mr. Nowrojee's was not an original opinion, but must have been given on the faith of a professional man's statement. Mr. Nowrojee said so because Mr. Forde said so. In this case Mr Forde was of opinion that Mr. Walton committed a mistake in the matter, but on the other hand Mr. Walton maintained that he had done nothing of the kind, hence the Council were placed in a somewhat absurd position. They had been so unfortunate as to set one professional gentleman to make an enquiry into what involved the professional ability of another, and the consequence was that, in regard to engineering matters, the Council was not in a position to give judgment. It resolved itself very much into a professional duel, and why should the opinion of a Consulting Engineer be necessarily better than of any other? They all spoke as if it were a perfectly self evident proposition that the opinion of a Consulting Engineer must outweigh that of an ordinary Executive Engineer. Even Mr. Douglas fell into that fallacy and said, when they stood alone, the opinion of the Consulting Engineer must be superior to that of Mr. Walton.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee again objected to Mr. Kirkham speaking of Mr. Forde in such a manner.

Mr. Kirkham—What manner? He should like to know what words he had used offensive to Mr. Forde or his friends.

Mr. Nowrojee—By calling his conduct unprofessional.

Mr. Kirkham said that was precisely what he had been particular not to do, as he was not a member of the profession.

Mr. Dosabhoy—You have by implication.

Mr. Kirkham denied again that any such statement could be fairly implied in what he said. He had not the slightest desire to disparage Mr. Forde or to assert that he had acted in an unprofessional manner. What he submitted was this, that Mr. Forde was only one man, and he did not suppose Mr. Dosabhoy would deny that (laughter), and one man could not justly and safely be entrusted to pronounce final judgment in such a case. Could Mr. Dosabhoy take exception to that proposition?

Mr. Dosabhoy—When you supported my amendment you supported all, the Commissioner said, and now you want to overthrow the Municipal Commissioner on all points.

Mr. Kirkham requested Mr. Dosabhoy to allow him to proceed with his remarks.

Mr. Dosabhoy—You ask me a question and I am not to answer it.

Mr. Kirkham—Yes, but you don't answer it, but make a speech about something else. He submitted again that Mr. Walton could not be safely condemned by the opinion of one man simply because he was called Consulting Engineer. You did not make a man infallible by calling him Consulting Engineer. If that was offensive to any of Mr. Forde's friends they must be super-sensitive. If he (Mr. Kirkham) had been in Mr. Forde's place he would have refused to conduct the inquiry, but as the Consulting Engineer had acted they could not but be grateful to him for the time he had given to the matter. If he had declined to do what he (Mr. Kirkham) must still think was something beyond what he was engaged to do, the request of Mr. Walton for a committee of three or some other number of engineers would have had to be complied with, and then there would have been something they could fairly go by. Mr. Nowrojee regretted that Malabar Hill stone had been used; he (Mr. Kirkham) did not regret it at all, because he was incompetent to pass judgment on that matter, or the matter of the binders of the other matters of engineering detail. And even when it was said that Mr. Walton made a particular piece of road without cross-sections, he really could not tell, unless by the elevation of the eyebrows on the notes of exclamation thrown into the tones of the voice, whether that was the height of engineering turpitude or the most natural thing in the world under the circumstances. Only a jury of engineers could safely say. He had not the least doubt Mr. Forde meant to be perfectly fair, but every one could see that he had been an unsparing and remorseless critic, and no matter how eminent he might be, he was only one, and as he (Mr. Kirkham) contended—one could not safely be finally condemned by one. After expressing his hope that the pecuniary adjustment under the contract might be settled without going to law and some remarks of the financial points involved Mr. Kirkham urged the Council to pass the ammendment, and expressed his hope that Mr. Walton's future services to Bombay might be such as to completely efface this transient stain on his administration.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Consulting Engineer had been asked to merely state facts; he had left Mr. Walton out of the question. They could not get out of the fact that the only person who benefited by the change in the stone was the contractor. Mr. Kirkham had mixed up the use of the stone on the roads and its use in the reservoir, and when Mr. Walton allowed the stone to be put in the reservoir he should have given the Council the benefit and not the contractor. Then in every bill or monthly certificate the Engineer must certify that the work had been performed in a satisfactory manner and that the prices were asper schedule. It was plainly the duty of the department when the stone was changed to show in his bill that there was no schedule rate for it. The rates could not be altered except by the Commissioner and the Town Council. If it had been made known to him or to the Council that there had been such alteration they must have fixed a rate for the alteration, but this was not done and the full rate went on. That was where he blamed the whole department.

Mr. Nowrojee then objected to the word "bluster" being applied to the resolution, as facts had been brought to his notice which justified the insertion of the word "criminal" in the resolution. Referring to Mr. Walton's signing the certificates, the speaker asked what confidence could the Council have in an officer who was wanting in his primary duties and who gave certificates based on imaginary measurements, and yet this was done in good faith! He also protested against Mr. Kirkham's remarks with regard to Mr. Forde who had acted with honesty, ability and integrity.

Mr. Kirkham—I have the same opinion of Mr. Forde's honesty, ability and integrity.

Mr. Nowrojee—Your opinion is whitewashed and done away with in the same breath. (Laughter.)

Mr. F. C. Gangjee said that opposing the amendment proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, he begged to lay few observations before them. They must not for a moment lose sight of the fact that they were there representing the public, and after the case so very ably laid before them by the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick the other day, and which was agreed to by the speakers in favour of Mr. Walton as far as the charge of carelessness went. He asked whether this carelessness was the cause of the sacrifice of the public interest which they represented there. Then what consolation did they offer to the public for the very great sacrifice of their interests, and the great loss they might hereafter suffer in case the reservoir fails to prove watertight, by the neglect and carelessness of Mr. Walton. For himself after having heard the able speakers in favour of Mr. Walton. It had made no difference to him. There was no other alternative but that they could no longer place confidence in him. He sympathised with him for his having rendered himself liable to such serious charges and having failed to exonerate himself one of it. He thought it was not necessary for a member of the Council to prosecute and plead a case. He should not, therefore, take up their time and travel over the same grounds that have already been travelled over by the Rao Saheb and Mr. [illegible]ojee Furdoonjee, but would simply express [illegible]ention of voting against the amendment.

The Chairman—After the more than usually protracted di[illegible] which this subject has elicited it is quite [illegible]ary for me to trouble the Council with many [illegible]s. When taking a wide and practical view of the urgent and pressing wants of the city; when I see great experimental drainage system demanding the closest attention in this the initial stage of its execution; when I see the Tulsi reservoir reduced to a level which forebodes serious consequences to a fourth of the people of Bombay; when I see fabrile diseases, eruptive and non-eruptive making high holiday in our midst, and when I see a mortality prevailing such as ought not to be, I may be pardoned for presuming to say that five months is too long a time to spend on this inquiry, and the numerous weekly and lengthy discussions we have had are disproportionate to the subject in hand or the practical good that will come of it. And I have heard with amazement that more delay, more angry words and more discussion in another quarter, is still considered to be necessary, I will refrain, therefore, from inflicting a long speech upon the Council. My care is to preserve the respect of the Council and to endeavour to sustain its reputation for sound commonsense, and I therefore give in my adhesion to the amendment of Mr. Nanabhoy, regardless of the prophetic instincts of a member of this Council, and I do so for the following reasons:—1, that it is without bias; 2, that it will allow no delinquent to escape; 3, that it will preserve the Corporation from loss; 4, that it will justify the decision of the Council in future time.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that, as the proposer of the previous amendment, which, by the overthrow of the Rao Sahib's proposition, had now become the substantive resolution, he had right of reply, but he would not detain the Council with any lengthy remarks. The subject before the Council had been, as he said the other day, thrashed out and he would now be as brief as possible. To begin with Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, he (Mr. Dosabhoy) said, that he could not congratulate his friend on his laboured production after so many days' consideration. The speech which he had read before the Council did not contain a single argument or one sound reasoning in support of the amendment which he had proposed. He had not even attempted to refute a single argument of the many that had been advanced in support of the view he (Mr. Dosabhoy) had advanced, and he (Mr. Dosabhoy) was sure that for all practical purposes Mr. Nanabhoy's speech might have been laid on the table, and published in the papers to-morrow morning. (Laughter.) As for Mr. Kirkham, whose eloquent speech they had just heard, Mr. Dosabhoy remarked that he was surprized to find that gentleman, while declaring himself in favour of Mr. Nanabhoy's amendment, the whole of his speech was directed against it. He (Mr. Kirkham) had disapproved of the Commissioner's finding. He (Mr. Kirkham) thinks that the enquiry was one sided, and that the Consulting Engineer's opinions ought to be received with caution; in short, that Mr. Walton has not had a fair trial. Holding as he did these views, Mr. Kirkham ought to have moved a resolution somewhat to the effect that "the Council is of opinion that Mr. Walton has not had a fair trial, and the opinion of the Consulting Engineer by which the Municipal Commissioner has been guided ought to be received with caution, and that the Town Council does not approve of the Commissioner's finding on the subject of the various matters under discussion on the subject of the Malabar Hill reservoir." If Mr. Kirkham had moved any such resolution he, Mr. Dosabhoy, would have thought that Mr. Kirkham had acted consistently, but holding the views which he had so freely and so eloquently expressed, he, Mr. Dosabhoy, was surprised to find him (Mr. Kirkham) prepared to vote for an amendment which entirely endorsed the Municipal Commissioner's view of the case. Mr. Dosabhoy added that he was surprised to find a Professor of Logic and English Literature starting upon certain premises and coming to such an illogical conclusion. (Laughter.) The Municipal Commissioner had, however, many a time already disproved Mr. Kirkham's assertions and he (Mr. Dosabhoy) would not attempt to refute them again. In justification of his resolution, he would, however, remark that he did not approve of the word "culpable" in the Rao Sahib's proposition, and therefore substituted the word "gross" before the word "carelessness." He, Mr. Dosabhoy, then asked the Council whether this expression "gross carelessness" was not justified by the circumstances of the case. According to the Municipal Commissioner's report, there has accrued to the Municipality, through Mr. Walton's carelessness, a loss of Rs. 64,000, of which Rs. 23,000 cannot be recovered from the contractor owing to the alteration in the specification. He (Mr. Dosabhoy) boldly asked the Council whether a loss of Rs. 64,000 in a contract amounting to Rs. 3,35,000 should not be characterized as the result of gross carelessness, and if such gross carelessness was proved, was not the officer whose duty it was to protect our interest to be severely censured for such carelessness? He, Mr. Dosabhoy, maintained that his resolution was justified by the circumstances of the case. If any of them suffered in their own private affairs in that manner at the hands of any of their employés would they quietly suffer it? He did not wish to be a party to Mr. Walton's dismissal for the reasons he had stated on a previous occasion, but he could not consistently with his own sense of duty support a proposition which did not sufficiently express the only view which could be taken under all the circumstances of the case.

The Chairman then put Mr. Nanabhoy's amendment. Six voted for and six against. The Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment, which was, therefore, carried.

FREEMASONS' JAMSHEDI NAVROZ FESTIVAL.

THE Freemasons' Jamshedi Navroz festival was held at Freemasons' Hall, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, on Monday evening, and was one of the most successful gatherings of the kind. Many people have a notion that the Jamshedi Navroz is a Parsee festival, but it is really the festival of the Vernal Equinox which is celebrated with more or less *eclat* and rejoicing by all civilized nations. As the Vernal Equinox fell upon Sunday last, the festival was held upon the following day, and about 110 Masons of the Scotch as well as the English constitutions took part in it. The native lodges in Bombay alternately take their turn in the management of this festival, and last Monday's was under the management of lodge "Rising Star of Western India" and under the auspices of the following lodges:—"Rising Star," "Rising Sun," "Eastern Star," "Cyrus" and "Islam." The attendance was unusually large, and some well known European Masons were also present. The arrangements were all that could be desired and reflected great credit on the stewards committee. The illuminations and decorations were very effective and successful. The same may be said of the banquet. Before the banquet an eloquent discourse was given by Rt. Wor. Bro. Darashaw R. Obichgur on the Navroz or new year which commences with the Vernal Equinox. It was listened to with great attention, and at its conclusion Rt. Wor. Bro. K. R. Cama addressed the brethren and explained at some length the origin of the festival, its objects and the benefits it conferred on the craft by bringing together the members of the several lodges into harmonious and friendly contact with one another. He said that such a large gathering of Masons seldom took place except sometimes on Installation nights, but on those occasions there is important business before the meeting and there are no opportunities for the brethren to cultivate that friendship which is one of the most important principles of Freemasonry. This festival not only gives an opportunity to the members of the several lodges in Bombay to meet together in festive union, but it enables the several non-affiliated Masons to be present in their own right to celebrate a common holiday and to cement the ties of brotherhood.

After the banquet a formidable programme of entertainments was provided, which included an original prologue and 17 English and native songs, recitations, and choruses, besides an English farce and scientific discourse on interesting subjects by Dr. Saccaram and Dr. Da Gama, and a display of the microscope, the electic pen, and the musical microphone. The farce selected for the evening was that of "Box and Cox," and it was admirably well acted throughout. Box was cleverly personated by Bro. P. N. Wadia who has long ere this acquired a reputation, as one of the best amateur actors of the English drama amongst the Parsees Many will remember his playing Valentine in. "Two Gentlemen of Verona" and other characters some years ago at the Grant Road Theatre in a manner which elicited general admiration His rendering of the inconstant lover Box and of the Prologue was really effective and tended greatly to the success of the entertainment. He had an excellent coadjutor in Bro. J. E. Daver, as Cox, which part was also represented with great care. The third character in the piece, that of Bauncer, was sustained by Bro. J. M. Cursetjee who was greeted with laughter every now and then for his funny pranks as the avaricious lodging-house keeper who made double rent out of a single suit of apartments by letting it to a printer "who was at home only during the day time," and also to a hatter "who was at home only during the night time." The brethren who sang English songs were N. N. Wadia and J. M. Cursetjee. The native songs were given by Bros. K. N. Kabrajee, Manockshaw Dhunjeeshaw, P. C. Mehta, K. Aliraja, S. Vithul, J. R. Commissarywalla, and D. M. Kapadia, all well known amateurs, who excel in their different branches of singing, and did their very best at Monday's entertainment. The promoters of this festival deserve great credit for bringing about such happy re-unions annually, and we trust that this year's success will induce them to put forth still greater exertions next year, and that in time to come the European lodges will see their way to lend their names to the festival and take part in the entertainment.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE TEMPLE MEDAL.

IN the course of a depreciatory article on the career of Sir Richard Temple, one of our codtemporaries reproduced, in illustration of the personal vanity which is supposed by some of those who do not know him to the part of his character, the old story of the Nagpur Exhibition medal. The writer says:—

"Sir Richard is very proud of his personal appearance, especially of his profile, which he regards as Napoleonic. He long ago conceived the wish that this Napoleonic profile should not be forgotten in India, and when he was Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces he had a bronze medal struck in his own honour, displaying the profile on one side, and on the other a legend relating to an industrial exhibition which he caused to be held in Nagpore. The medals were struck, but unluckily the matter came to the knowledge of superior authority, and their distribution was disallowed. Whether they were confiscated by the State or left in Sir Richard's possession, we know not; but two or three of them somehow got abroad; one was for some years in a museum in the Central Provinces, and one was for some time in our own possession. The chagrin caused by suppression of the bronze medal will perhaps be removed by his immortalization in bronze at Bombay.

Now the facts about the medal are these. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Temple, with the consent of the Supreme Government, decided that an Exhibition of products and manufactures should be held at Nagpur. The preparations for the exhibition were entrusted to a Central Committee, of which Mr. (now Sir Robert) Egerton was Chairman. In May 1865 Mr. Temple went home on six months' leave. While he was away the question of a medal for successful exhibitors came up. A large majority of the central committee, with the approval of Mr. Temple's *locum tenens*, Mr. John Campbell, decided that on the obverse of the medal should be the head of Mr. Temple. Three members of the committee, who were Mr. Temple's personal friends, namely, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Brereton, and Mr. Bernard, protested against this decision. They urged that Her Majesty's face ought to be on the medal, that Mr. Temple's face ought not to be put on the medal at all, and that at any rate no such medal ought to be struck without his consent. They so far carried their point that the central committee, while they ordered a die to be prepared with Mr. Temple's profile on it, decided not to strike off the medal till Mr. Temple's return. Accordingly, only two or three proof copies of the medal were struck. When Mr. Temple returned to India in November 1865, he at once decided that no medal bearing his face should be struck, and directed that the exhibition medal should bear Her Majesty's face on the obverse, with a design allegorical of the trade of the Central Provinces on the reverse.

About a dozen copies of the condemned medal were struck off and given as curiosities to Mr. Temple and his friends. The Mint-Master, who had prepared the die, was a wag. He added an olive wreath to the die, and also an amusing Latin inscription composed by the late Mr. John Wyllie. A few copies of the medal, thus altered, were distributed to the Mint Master's private friends.

These are the facts about the Nagpur Medal; and it will be seen how far they differ from the account given by our contemporary.—*Englishman.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

THE following appreciative paragraph on the past and probable future of our late Governor is by the author of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*:—

All his past achievements, in the shape of rapid rides through the country and writing off the lengthiest of reports in a few hours, appear as nothing to what he went through on the last two days of his stay in Bombay, when, from the reports received, he must have been receiving deputations and making replies, distributing prizes, giving good advice to the students at the same time, giving a farewell garden party himself, or being entertained at dinner by his friends, to such an extent that he can hardly have had a moment to himself. And yet I should not be the least surprised to see some long farewell minute on the present state and future requirements of the Bombay Presidency shortly appear, which he had found time to dash off at the last moment amidst his other multifarious engagements. Certainly, as you say, Sir Richard left Bombay in a blaze of triumph, and there can be no doubt of his great popularity in that Presidency amongst all classes, although since his departure a young native barrister has tried to throw discredit on what he has done for the Ducks. The expression of the opinions of this, but little known, individual are not, however, likely to avail much against the spontaneous expression of the good opinion of all classes of the community, and if you have somewhat ruthlessly spoilt the joke, current throughout India now for years, of Sir Richard having given away prize medals at Nagpur, with his own counterfeit presentment crowned with a laurel wreath on one side thereof, there can be no doubt that his statue in bronze will, before long, be added to be ornamental effigies in Bombay. I do not think that if Sir Richard had served out his full time as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he would ever have had a statue erected to him in Calcutta, for during his long residence here he never achieved popularity such as he has at Bombay. Perhaps his flashy style and glowing periods suited the more imaginative Ducks better than they did the Ditchers, but of the fact there can be no doubt. That Sir Richard has the greatest faith in himself, and, like the Napoleon he imagined himself to resemble—though except in the pointed moustache there was no likeness in a single feature—in his destiny, I have the best of reasons for saying, for I have been told by a gentleman who worked with him in the same office, when he was only financial Assistant Secretary, that he there sketched out his own future career, and mentioned the appointments which he would fill, every one of which he has filled, with the exception of one, and, if successful as a politician, even that may be in store for him. It is somewhat singular, however, that in all the biographical notices which I have seen published of him, both in Calcutta and Bombay, the same mistake should occur, which is that he was made a baronet in 1874. For he was never made a baronet at all, except by the law of nature, coming into the title of baronet on the death of his father, who had enjoyed that title before him. If Sir Richard is elected, I should not be in the least surprised, if he became a popular member in the House. He is never likely to become a bore like Sir George Campbell or Sir George Balfour, and he is quite as clever as and a far better speaker than either of them, and the British Indian Association has once more shown its good management by trying to enlist him on the side of the zemindars in its farewell address. Sir Richard's support would be far more powerful than that of half a dozen Home Rulers of The O'Donnell type.

COMPLETION OF THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

THE boring of the great St. Gothard tunnel was completed at the end of February, the work having occupied seven years and five months—a rapidity of execution quite unprecedented, for relatively to its length the St. Gothard has been board in a fourth of the time occupied in the boring of the Hauenstein tunnel, and in less than half the time taken by the Mont Cenis. This great advance in the art of tunnel driving is due to the more extended application of machinery, and above all to the efficiency of the air compressors invented by Professor Colladon, of Geneva. The perforators, actuated by these compressors, do their work with marvellous swiftness. In two hours one machine drills 26 holes 1·20 metre deep in a face of rock some 2 metres square. The holes are then filled with dynamite, charged, and fired, every explosion dislodging some 2½ cubic metres of rock. The point of attack for the perforators is always the upper part of the finished tunnel of the future; the floor of the passage they clear out being afterwards blasted and wrought down by hand to the required level. The locomotives used in the tunnel are moved by compressed air and ventilation is provided from the same source. Horses are also used for dragging the wagons, but, owing to the intense heat and the closeness, the mortality among them is very great. Out of a stud of forty ten die on an average every month. The men work night and day in shifts of eight hours each; the labour is very trying, and they are compelled to take frequent holidays. Great circumspection has had to be exercised in the admission of outsiders to the galleries as walk of several miles in the stifling head and vitiated atmosphere might easily prove fatal to persons with weak hearts or a tendency to congestion of the brain; and even the healthy who venture in for the first time have often occasion to regret their temerity. The scene in the interior of the tunnel is weird in the extreme: the pitchy darkness relieved only by the glare of a few lamps, the shrieking of locomotives the blowing of horns, the tramp of horses, the vibration of the perforators, the explosion of mines, the continual passing of heavily-laden wagons, the groups of naked men plying pickaxe, spade, and shovel—all these things mingled together create an impression never to be forgotten. The completion of the work now that the two galleries are joined and a free circulation of air is established will be comparatively easy. The tunnel is expected to be ready for traffic by the end of September, and the entire system of which it is the centre in the summer of 1882. The great engineering triumph of which the St. Gothard tunnel is at once the monument and the consummation, though a peaceful, has not been a bloodless one. Between 60 and 70 men have been killed by the premature explosion of mines and other mishaps, many more have been seriously injured. The workmen were to have medals bestowed upon them and a *fete* was organised in their honour at Airolo, on March 3rd.

PARLIAMENTARY OBSTRUCTION.

THE debate on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolution for dealing with Parliamentary obstruction was commenced on the 26th, and was continued on the 27th and 23th February. The resolutions are as follows:—

"1. That, whenever any member shall have been named by the Speaker, or by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, as disregarding the authority of the Chair, or abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed in the House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, 'That such member be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of that day's sitting;' and if the offence has been committed in a Committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall, on a motion being made, put the same question in a similar way, and if the motion is carried, shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee and report the circumstance to the House; and the Speaker shall thereupon put the same question, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself. If any member be suspended three times in one Session, under this order his suspension on the third occasion shall continue for one week and until a motion has been made, upon which it shall be decided, at one sitting, by the House, whether the suspension shall then cease, or for what longer period it shall continue; and, on the occasion of such motion, the member may, if he desires it, be heard in his place.

"2. That this be a Standing Order of the House."

Amongst the amendments moved in the course of the long debate were, one by Mr. Biggar, proposing that the resolutions should not be in force after one o'clock, and another by Mr. O'Donnel, that at least 100 members should be present when the Speaker names the member. Both proposals were negatived, Mr. Biggar's by 290 to 14, and Mr. O'Donnell's by 68 to 8.

Mr. Callan next moved to omit altogether the power of the Chairman of Committees to name a member, and made a violent attack on Mr. Raikes, for which he was sharply taken to task by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and repudiated by Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Biggar. In the same speech Mr. Callan also attacked other members, such as Mr. Childers for his conduct in the chair during the "26 hours' sitting," and Lord E. Fitzmaurice for his share in a "conspiracy" against Mr. Parnell, and after a somewhat warm conversation, in which Mr. Shaw earnestly deprecated these personalities, the amendment was negatived by 191 to 17.

On the words "or otherwise" there was a long conversation. Mr. Finigan moved their omission, and Mr. Whitbread, who was originally responsible for them, explained that the intention of them was to cover any new development of "obstruction." In answer to Sir W. Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said there could be no doubt that the words would be construed as relating solely to abuses of the rules. Ultimately the words were agreed to.

An amendment moved by Sir G. Campbell allowing an offender ten minutes for explanation or apology, was negatived by 195 to 25; and a proposal by Mr. Courtney simply to put a member to silence instead of suspending him altogether from the service of the House was also negatived by 172 to 42. Lord Hartington made a suggestion with the view of dispensing with the necessity of a debate on the removal of a member's suspension, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord J. Manners maintained that it was unnecessary. After words had been added, at the instance of Mr. Forster, making it clear that it will not deprive the House of its right to proceed against any member according to its ancient usage, the resolution was agreed to. The motion that it be made a standing order was opposed by Mr. Dillwyn, but was affirmed on a division by 166 to 20.

BREACH OF PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE.

MR. GRISSELL AGAIN COMMITTED TO GAOL.

IN the House of Commons on March 2nd., Mr. Walpole presented "The humble petition of Charles Edmund Grissell, of Curzon-street, Mayfair, in the county of Middlesex." It set forth that in August last a select committee reported that the petitioner had committed a breach of the privileges of the House; that he was ordered to attend at the bar of the House, but that he was obliged to leave London in accordance with the direction of his medical adviser (laughter); that on his return he was arrested under the Speaker's warrant and committed to Newgate; that he now deeply deplored the offence of which he had been found guilty, tendered his humble apology, the expression of his sincere regret, and his desire to make the fullest submission. He therefore threw himself upon the merciful consideration of the House, hoping it would accept his humble apology, and the expression of his deep regret at his grave offence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved "That Charles Edmund Grissell, having evaded punishment for his offences against the privileges of this House until the close of the last Session, be sent for in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly; and that he be reprimanded at the bar by Mr. Speaker for his contempt of this House."

Mr. W. E. Forster seconded the motion.

On the motion of Mr. Rylands, seconded by Sir W. Fraser, the latter portion of the resolution, after the words "warrant accordingly," was omitted, and the resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

On the following day, March 3, the Sergeant-at-Arms led Mr. Grissell in custody before the bar of the House.

The Speaker.—Charles Edmund Grissel, your conduct last Session in connexion with the inquiry before a committee on a private Bill was the subject of patient inquiry by a Select Committee of this House, and that Committee came to the following conclusion:

"Your commitee are unanimously of opinion that Mr. Charles Edmund Grissell, in asserting that he could control the decisions of the committee on the Tower Hill Level Bridge (Metropolis) Bill, and in the offer that he made to do so, was guilty of a breach of the privilege of the house."

Thereupon an order was made by this House for your attendance upon this House. That order was disobeyed. Again you evaded the warrant issued for your apprehension by proceeding beyond the jurisdiction of the House, and two days before the prorogation of Parliament you returned to this country and placed yourself within reach of my warrant. You were taken into custody just before the prorogation, and on the prorogation of Parliament you were released. This House has now been in Session for nearly four weeks, and you have delayed until yesterday, when public notice had been taken of your conduct, to make your submission. This House, nevertheless, is willing to hear any explanation which you may think proper to offer to it with respect to your conduct.

Mr. Grissell.—Sir, I feel deeply grateful for this opportunity of expressing my sincere sorrow for the offence of which I have been guilty, which I now deeply deplore, and for which I now beg to be allowed to tender my most humble apology. My failing to present a petition to the House at the opening of the Session arose from no feeling of disrespect to this House. But I had been informed, and I believe a paragraph to that effect appeared in *The Times*, that this honourable House did not wish to have its proceedings interfered with by anything which concerned so humble an individual as myself. I humbly throw myself on the consideration of this House, and I beg to offer my most entire submission to the House in respect of the grave offence which I have committed.

The Speaker.—Is it the pleasure of the House that I should commit Charles Edmund Grissell into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that he should withdraw under that custody?

The House expressed its assent.

The prisoner retired with the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the mace was restored to the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I apprehend that the course which will be most appropriate to take in the matter of Charles Edmund Grissell will be to order that he be committed to Her Majesty's gaol of Newgate for the offence of which he has been found guilty. The House is aware that there is this difference between the proceedings of the House of Commons and those of the other House of Parliament, that the other House has power to commit an offender for a definite period; but that is not the practice of the House of Commons. We have, however, if we desire to commit an offender, power to do so, and that commitment remains in force until either the House is prorogued or until some motion is made for releasing the prisoner from custody. We have, therefore, only to consider—first, whether Mr. Grissell should be committed at all, and, if so, whether he should be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms or to the gaol of Newgate. At the close of last Session, when he came before the House on the day before Parliament was prorogued, he was committed to Newgate, and I apprehend that will be the course for us to follow; (Hear, hear.) I therefore move that, Charles Edmund Grissell having evaded punishment for his offence against the privilege of this House until the close of last Session, he be committed to Her Majesty's gaol at Newgate, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly.

Mr. Forster—I beg to second that motion. The House will always lean towards leniency, and the occasions are rare on which it desires to use its powers of punishment Though it has such powers, it is never anxious to exercise them. But in this case I do not see that we can do other wise than adopt the course which has been taken. I may say that the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer consulted me on the course to be followed and that I agreed with the resolution which he proposed to the House. But I think it would be a mistake not to carry this motion into effect. I presume the resolution will be passed in the usual form I beg to second the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

RUSSIA.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CZAR'S ACCESSION.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession was celebrated in Russia on March 2 with every appearance of loyal attachment as well as the usual official congratulations.

None of the reported Nihilist threats were fulfilled. Great crowds assembled around the Winter Palace, and the Czar appeared on the balcony and remained there for twenty minutes, returning the salutations of the multitude. The Emperor signalised the day by certain acts of grace, though no constitutional amendments are announced. Decrees are issued granting pardon to prisoners, remitting arrears of taxes and fines, and distributing rewards. Addresses of congratulations to the Emperor have been drawn up in all the principal towns and districts, and in St. Petersburg the English and other foreign residents have followed the general example.

For some time previous pamphlets for popular reading, containing short accounts of the great reforms of the last twenty-five years, have been sold in the streets. The *Golos* exhorted the nation to forget its present affliction and to look back at what Russia was twenty-five years ago, when Alexander II. lifted the weight of the preceding reign from off the Russian people and entered upon his glorious reign of liberal reform.

On the balcony the Emperor was surrounded by the members of his family. Removing his helmet and bowing to his enthusiastic loyal subjects, the Czar noticed the venerable face and figure of the great novelist, M. Turgenieff. All the Imperial family, except the Emperor, who remained at the Palace, went to the Great Theatre at 8 P.M. The National Hymn was sung and twice encored. The second and third acts of the Russian national opera, "Life for the Czar," and an epilogue, were given. At 10 P.M. the Imperal party passed to the Mariensky Theatre, or Russian opera, where the whole of the opera "Life for the Czar" was played. The National Hymn was sung three times. The Emperor drove during the day through the city, and was received with acclamation.

The *Official Gazette* published on the 2nd a letter from the Emperor William which General Werder had brought with him from Berlin, styled a cabinet letter, and countersigned by Prince Bismarck. The main point is paragraph 2, which says:—"In recollection of the time in which the friendship existing between us has been proved in practice, the Emperor William derives the conviction that it will remain unaltered to the end of our days."

The autograph letter of the Emperor William caused very great satisfaction in St. Petersburg. The friendly signature of Prince Bismarck most pleasantly surprised Russia and was accepted as a sign of a more conciliatory disposition towards her on the part of the German Chancellor.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at St. Petersburg on Feb. 28, and was received at the railway station by the Duchess of Edinburg, the Czarewitch, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Alexis, Lord Dufferin, Count Loris Melikoff, General Zouroff, and the chief State officials. The route from the station to the Winter Palace was kept by detachments of troops. The Grand Duke Nicholas also arrived on the same evening.

VERA SASSULITCH.

A contradiction is given to a statement that Vera Sassulitch had arrived at St. Petersburg, and been arrested. It is believed that the news was circulated in order to mislead the authorities.

NIGHT-CAPS.—A well-known London doctor writes as follows to a morning paper, in reply to an American physician, who, in order to induce sleep, recommends half a tumbler or a tumbler full of one of the lighter French red wines either Claret or Burgundy, before going to bed. "I am quite willing to allow that such a 'night-cap,' should it effect the desired end, is better than any drug or chemical, and yet is not without objection. I have been in the habit of using for some time as a soporific, a most admirable and successful 'night-cap,' against which no objection can be raised, and which in a large number of cases effects the desired end. Immediately before getting into bed, or better still, when in bed, take a breakfast cup of hot beef tea, that made from half a teaspoonful of Liebig's Extract (Liebig Company's Extract of Meat) I find to be the best. This soothes and settles the stomach, allays brain excitement and induces sleep."—*Morning Post.*

LADIES STARTLED BY AN ESCAPED LUNATIC.—The ladies of the Canning Home were thrown into a great state of terror, on Friday afternoon, by the sudden appearance on the premises of a European lunatic. It appears that between 2 and 3 P.M., on the day in question, a lunatic contrived, under circumstance which it remains for the authorities of the establishment to explain, to effect his escape in a state of nudity from the Military Hospital. On leaving the hospital compound he made at once for the premises of the Lady Canning Home, on the opposite side of the road, and, finding the gate open, rushed into the compound. The durwan, armed with a stick, endeavoured to arrest his progress, but was promptly knocked down, a similar fate befalling an unfortunate bill collecting sarkar, who happened to be waiting below. The man then entered the house, and made for the upper story. The Lady Superintendent, hearing the uproar in the compound, came out of her room to ascertain the cause, and reached the landing just as the lunatic was within three or four steps of the top of the stair-case. Fortunately he was slow enough in his movements to enable her and her companion to retreat into an inner room and bar the door, and the man was shortly after apprehended and taken away by a party of his fellow soldiers from the hospital, who had followed in pursuit of him.—*Englishman.*

WE extract from the *Tribune Medicale de Paris* the following observation:—"Our fellow-citizen, Dr. Dusart, was called in haste to Mr. Leger, who is labouring under a dreadful attack of asthma, having resisted all treatments thus far resorted to. Dr. Dusart thinks to prescribe Girimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes; no sooner had the patient inhaled the smoke of the same than suffocation disappeared. Mr. L. does no longer fear the return of such an attack, knowing how he can be relieved of it from its first symptoms."

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOR WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.